

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44

JULY 27, 1933

No. 22

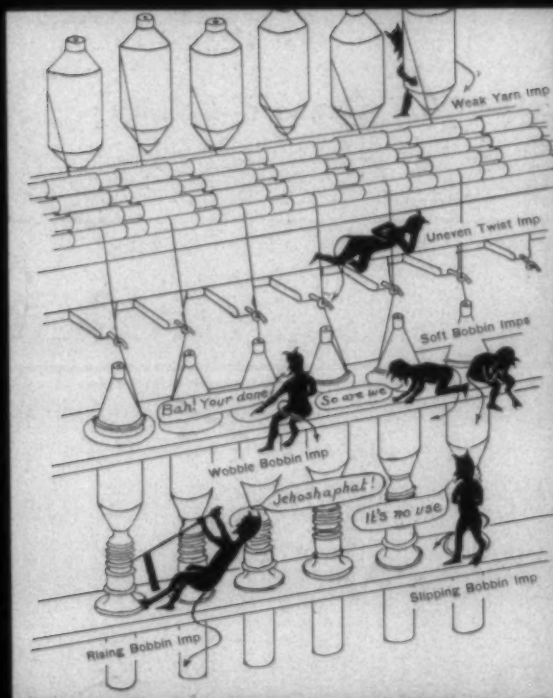
Lament of the Spinning Room Imps

It can't be done!
No devilish prank,
No impish fun,
No mighty yank
Will pry it loose.

That bobbin sticks;
No wobble now.
We know no tricks
That show us how
To pry it loose.

No rising up;
Soft bobbins gone;
An even twist.
No imp yet born
Can pry it loose.

Our day is done,
Our jobs are lost;
We're on the run,
Whate'er the cost
We must vamoose.



The
Reason

The New Stimpson Patent Bushing for Draper Bobbins
MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE for the Bobbin to Rise on a
Stimpson Patent Clutch Spindle

Together—this Stimpson Bushing and Stimpson Clutch
Spindle—are the Only Spinning Combination that
PROTECTS YOU from the Evils—One and All—of a
Rising, Wobbling, Slipping Bobbin

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

What has building news to do with the Textile Industry?

... PLENTY ... Let's look at the record, especially of the past few months

PRIVATELY financed building operations contracted for in 37 Eastern States totaled more than 98 millions for May and half of June.

This compares most favorably with the entire months of May and June of last year. And still further—the first fifteen days of June almost equalled, in contracts awarded, the entire month of June, 1932.

About \$800,000,000 worth of building will be awarded for public works during the last half of 1933. This will be augmented by the already-rising tide of private work.

Every industry depends upon purchasing power, and all of this building

means that people will be working and buying. Clothing will form a big part of their expenditures, for again we repeat the observation—that depressions are over when men get down to their last pair of pants.

Already the Textile Industry is feeling the impetus of new buying. Mills all over are busy and fabrics have to be finished.

In the knowledge of the inquiries which we are receiving, and the quotations being made, we urge you to write us at once if you contemplate the purchase of additional finishing machinery for we would like to uphold the Butterworth reputation for prompt deliveries.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

New England Office:

TURKS HEAD BUILDING
Providence, R. I.

Southern Office:

JOHNSTON BUILDING
Charlotte, N. C.

In Canada:

W. J. WESTAWAY CO.
Hamilton, Ontario

BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

A COMPLETE LINE OF RAYON AND FINISHING MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44—No. 22

JULY 27, 1933

Mills Affected by Provisions of Farm Act

THE following provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are of especial interest to cotton manufacturers:

Processing Tax, Sec. 9 (a) (d, 2): To obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses of administering the act, the Secretary of Agriculture has proclaimed a processing tax of 4.2c per pound, effective August 1, 1933. "The processing tax shall be levied, assessed and collected upon the first domestic processing," which, "in the case of cotton, means the spinning, manufacturing or other processing (except ginning) of cotton." This tax applies whether the cotton is "of domestic production or imported, and shall be paid by the processor."

EXEMPTIONS LISTED

Exemptions, Sec. 15 (a) (b) (c): If the Secretary finds that any product is of such low value that the tax will "prevent in whole or in large part the use of the commodity" and "thereby substantially reduce consumption" he can have the tax abated or refunded. No tax shall be paid if the product is for use by the producer's "own family, employees or household." Any product for charitable distribution is entitled to a tax refund.

Compensating Taxes, Sec. 15 (d) (e): If the Secretary finds that the tax "will cause to the processors thereof disadvantages in competition from competing commodities" he can hold hearings and determine the rate of tax necessary to be assessed on the competing commodities to prevent such disadvantage in competition, and "there shall be levied, assessed and collected upon the first domestic processing of such competing commodities a tax, to be paid by the processor." "In no case shall the tax imposed upon such competing commodity exceed that imposed per equivalent unit * * * upon the basic agricultural commodity."

On all imports of "any article processed or manufactured wholly or in chief value from such commodity" there "shall be levied, assessed, collected * * * a compensating tax equal to the amount of the processing tax."

Floor Stocks—Stocks in Process, Sec. 16 (a) (1): When the processing tax becomes effective on August 1 there shall be collected a tax on all cotton commodities "equivalent to the amount of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which processed if the processing had occurred on such date."

From Cotton Regulations, Series 2 (July, 1933): "The conversion factor for articles (other than non-spinnable waste, hereby defined as including only opener, breaker and finisher picker waste, card motes and fly, sweepings and clearer waste, and the products thereof), processed from cotton, to determine the amount of tax imposed or refunds to be made with respect thereto, is, per pound of content, 105.2 per cent of the per pound processing tax (4.4184c). The cotton content of such articles shall be deemed to include the weight of cotton in the form of

yarn, fabric, thread, twines, roving, sliver, laps and all other forms. No deduction shall be made from the weight of such articles for normal moisture content, but reasonable deductions shall be made for sizing, buttons and such other non-cotton materials."

STORE STOCKS EXCLUDED

Sec. 16 (b): "The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply to the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, held at the date the processing tax first takes effect; but such retail stocks shall not be deemed to include stocks held in a warehouse on such date, or such portion of other stocks held on such date as are not sold or otherwise disposed of within thirty days thereafter."

Exportations, Sec. 17 (a) (b): Exporters of cotton goods "to any foreign country (including the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Island of Guam)" are entitled to refund of any tax paid. Processors of cotton goods can give bond and not pay the tax.

Existing Contracts, Sec. 18: (a) "If (1) any processor, jobber or wholesaler has, prior to the date a tax with respect to any commodity is first imposed under this title, made a bona fide contract of sale for delivery on or after such date, of any article processed wholly or in chief value from such commodity, and if (2) such contract does not permit the addition to the amount to be paid thereunder of the whole of such tax, then (unless the contract prohibits such addition) the vendee shall pay so much of the tax as is not permitted to be added to the contract price."

(b) "Taxes payable by the vendee shall be paid to the vendor at the time the sale is consummated and shall be collected and paid to the United States by the vendor in the same manner as other taxes under this title. In case of failure or refusal by the vendee to pay such taxes to the vendor, the vendor shall report the facts to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall cause collections of such taxes to be made from the vendee."

Collection of Taxes, Sec. 19: (a) "The taxes provided in this title shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such taxes shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

(b) "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit postponement, for a period not exceeding ninety days, of the payment of taxes covered by any return under this title."

(c) "In order that the payment of taxes under this title may not impose any immediate undue financial burden upon processors or distributors, any processor or distributor subject to such taxes shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act."

(Continued on Page 27)

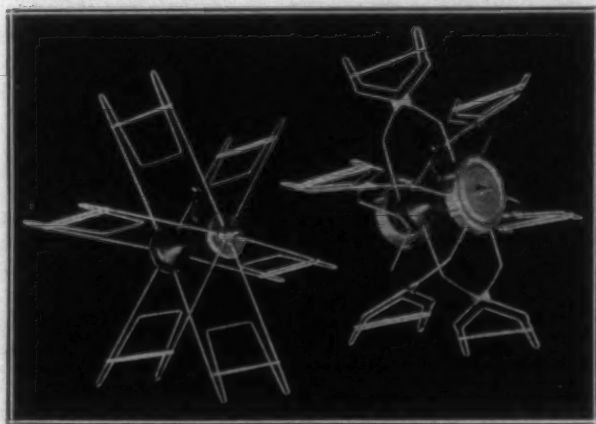
Sipp-Eastwood Announces Two New Swifts

These two new light-weight swifts—the “Seco” adjustable wire swift and the “Seco” fixed wire swift, recently developed by the Sipp-Eastwood Corporation, Keen and Summer streets, Paterson, N. J.—will keep skeins running absolutely true and in perfect balance. They make for considerable higher winding speed and are much more convenient to operate than old-fashioned wooden swifts.

They avoid the weaknesses of the old type wood swift; they eliminate the wood sticks coming loose, the hubs and sticks splitting and breaking, and the shifting of cross bands up and down the sticks in a useless endeavor to keep the skein running true and in balance, the makers report.

Both are made of rust-proof unbreakable steel, with six to nine arms, in various sizes to hold either rayon or raw silk skeins.

The adjustable “Seco” may be so regulated as to keep the skein tight at all times. Centrifugal force keeps the arms extended and automatically takes up the slack in



the skein. It is worth noting that it is not necessary for the operator to insert his hand inside the “Seco” swift in order to regulate it. It can be expanded or contracted entirely by twisting the outside flanges—an exclusive feature in this patented swift.

Weight of “Seco” swifts is well distributed. The bulk of the weight is in the hub, which makes for easier running and higher speed. Arms are strong, yet resilient enough to permit easy winding at end of skein.

Cotton banding is held at proper tension at all times because of the resilience of the cross wires. This prevents the band from sagging, which may permit the yarn caught under the skein to free itself.

It is necessary only to exchange the wires when changing from one size swift to another, as the hubs are standard.

“A Century of Progress Colors”

The dramatic role that color has played in America's artistic and industrial advancement in the past one hundred years is vividly expressed in the brochure, “A Century of Progress Colors,” just issued by the Textile Color Card Association. In this colorful brochure are reproduced the brilliant hues appearing on the exteriors of all principal buildings of A Century of Progress International Exposition, now being held in Chicago.

These vibrant, pulsating colors, in perfect tune with the unusual form of architecture and the dynamic spirit of

the Exposition, include vivid blues, radiant orange and yellow tones, daring reds, lively green and scintillating gold and aluminum, relieved by black and white. The entire picture thus affords a gorgeous panorama of color by day and night.

This rich “palette” of twenty-two shades remains a glowing tribute to the artistic genius of the late Joseph Urban, who, as director of exterior color and decorative effects of the Exposition, conceived this daring color scheme and directed its completion from New York, as illness prevented him from being in Chicago.

A key to the colors used on the various buildings also appears in the brochure. The imposing Hall of Science, for example, presents a dazzling color spectacle in rich blue and orange hues, with a dash of red and white. The Travel and Transport Building, a unique achievement, is enlivened by brilliant yellow, blues and green. Color is thus utilized in a new way to impart life and vigor to architectural form.

The plan of presenting “A Century of Progress Colors” to American industry is that of Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director of the Textile Color Card Association. For over a year, Mrs. Rorke has conferred with the officials of the Exposition at Chicago and procured their authorization to portray in brochure form the colors used on the exteriors of the buildings.

“It is by these hues,” Mrs. Rorke explained, “that the Exposition has expressed so dramatically the spirit of progress and the vital part that color has played in our modern industrial life. These animated colors, reflecting the tempo of a new age, will offer a timely inspiration to all branches of art and industry.”

Special mention is made in the brochure of the following officials of A Century of Progress International Exposition for their generous assistance and co-operation: Rufus C. Dawes, president; Lenox R. Lohr, general manager; Dr. Allen D. Albert, assistant to the president; Joseph Urban, director of exterior color and decorative effects, his associate, I. L. Scott, and his assistant, Otto Teegen; Louis Skidmore, chief of design, and Shepard Vogelgesang, supervisor of color and decorative effects, of the exhibits department.

Rules Defined for Cotton Tax

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture has scheduled a public hearing for July 31 on the possibility of a processing tax on commodities which compete with cotton such as rayon. The department will also hear suggestions on the effect of the processing tax on low-grade cotton. Manufacturers and other first processors of cotton will have to furnish the Bureau of Internal Revenue with inventories of their stocks as of August 1, it was announced by the department.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, with the approval of President Roosevelt, proclaimed a tax of 4.2 cents a pound net weight on the processing of cotton, to bring in funds for financing the cotton control campaign.

“The Agricultural Adjustment Act provides that this tax will terminate at the end of the marketing year current at the time the secretary proclaims that rental or benefit payments are to be discontinued with respect to cotton. The rate of 4.2 cents a pound will remain in effect as provided by the Act unless the secretary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the Act, finds it necessary to adjust the rate,” it was stated in regulations governing the tax.

LINTERS NOW EXEMPTED

“This tax, which will be collected by the Bureau of

Internal Revenue, is on the first domestic processing of all cotton processed on and after August 1. It will be necessary for all manufacturers and other first processors of cotton to furnish the Bureau of Internal Revenue with satisfactory inventory statements as of August 1 and monthly reports showing the amount of cotton processed. The Act exempts from this tax the ginning of cotton and the processing of cotton linters.

"A conversion factor is prescribed for applying a tax to floor stocks and a compensatory duty to imports of cotton products, and refunds which are to be paid under certain provisions of the Act. This conversion factor fixes a rate for cotton products equal to 105.2 per cent of the processing tax and makes allowance for non-spinnable waste removed in the course of processing.

TAX ON RETAIL STOCKS

"A tax is to be paid on floor stocks of cotton products held by manufacturers, wholesalers, and others, on the date the tax goes into effect. These stocks include the stocks of retailers which are not disposed of within 30 days after August 1 of this year. All warehouse stocks, whether of retailers or wholesalers, are to be taxed, whether disposed of within 30 days or not.

"The Act protects organization receiving cotton products for charitable distribution by providing for refunds of the tax to those delivering cotton products to such organizations for such distribution.

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue, which is charged with the collection of the processing tax, will prepare inventory forms and regulations which may be obtained from any Collector of Internal Revenue to whom application should be made. All questions of interpretation with respect to these taxes should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue," the regulations concluded.

A total of \$120,000,000 is likely to be raised on the processing of cotton and its competing materials, it is expected, to finance the program of destruction of some 3,500,000 bales of the current cotton crop.

New Soapless Soaps Attract Attention

"Gardinol" and "Brilliant Aviol," so-called "soapless soaps," are attracting the attention of the industry, and in an article in the current issue of the DuPont Magazine, A. G. Bruinier describes at length the properties of these developments.

Mr. Bruinier says, in part: "These new, valuable textile assistants are made by sulfating the synthetic higher aliphatic alcohols, such as lauryl and oleyl alcohols, which are related chemically to the fatty acids derived from cocoanut and red oils. The fatty alcohols from which these compounds are produced have been developed in this country by the du Pont Company and abroad by a number of German firms. The du Pont research was carried out at the Experimental Station, near Wilmington, whereas the German development was largely the work of the Deutsche Hydrierwerke A.G., Berlin, and the H. Th. Bohme A.G. of Chemnitz.

"For centuries soap has been used as a cleansing agent. It has excellent properties for processing textiles.

"The introduction of Gardinol products is of tremendous importance to the entire textile industry, for they eliminate many difficulties in processing yarns and fibers so that every phase of production is improved.

"These products are now sold in the form of fine white powders which are easily soluble in water. The solutions are characterized by their great detergent and penetrating

properties and by their resistance to acid, alkali and metallic salts.

"Gardinol will not develop unpleasant odors when used in processing.

"It cannot form insoluble lime soaps.

"It rinses easily and completely.

"It cannot turn rancid.

"It is neutral.

"Cloth processed with Gardinol does not feel harsh or sticky. It will have improved 'handle.'

"Brilliant Aviol is the trade name designating the new series of textile finishing agents offered by the du Pont Company. These materials have met with great favor for the finishing of rayon, silk and cotton fabrics.

"The various types of Brilliant Aviol are sulfated fatty alcohol products and belong to the same chemical family as Gardinol. In their physical properties, they have increased fatty and waxy characteristics and may be said to compare in this respect to the range of natural fats, such as castor oil, cocoanut oil, olive oil, and the like. They impart no stickiness to the fibers such as may result from the application of some of the materials just mentioned.

"A plant for the manufacture of Gardinol and Brilliant Aviol is nearing completion at Deepwater Point, N. J.

CHEMICALS

Distributing Products Made by

Barium Reduction Corp.

Charleston, W. Va.

SODIUM SULPHIDE

General Chemical Co.

New York

SULPHURIC ACID

Hercules Powder Co., Inc.

Wilmington, Del.

PINE OIL

Heyden Chemical Corp.

New York

FORMALDEHYDE

John D. Lewis, Inc.

Providence, R. I.

TANNIC ACID

Mutual Chem. Co. of America

New York

CHROME AND OXALIC ACID

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans

"C" SALT

Philadelphia Quartz Co.

Philadelphia

SILICATES OF SODA

The Proctor & Gamble Dist. Co.

Cincinnati

TEXTILE SOAPS

Solvay Sales Corp.

New York

SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

Clifton, N. J.

POLYZIME "P"

Victor Chemical Works

Chicago

FORMIC ACID

CHAS. H. STONE

Laboratory and Works

Office and Warehouse

Wilkinson Blvd. and So. Ry.

Stone Bldg., Charlotte

TELEPHONES—L. D. 942—LOCAL 6129-6120

THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

The Dyeing of Viscose Yarns*

BY J. BOULTON, A. E. DELPH, F. FOTHERGILL and T. H. MORTON

A REVIEW of the literature on direct dyeing reveals that, while much work has been done on the physico-chemical nature of solutions of the dyestuffs, very little accurate quantitative work appears to have been done on the absorption of dyestuffs by cellulose.

An attempt has been made to study the process of dyestuff absorption by cellulose, usually in the form of viscose yarn, in a strictly quantitative manner. A summary of the results so obtained follows:

I.—ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUE

In order to proceed with a quantitative study of the dyeing process two essential requirements must be met:

(1) The employment of suitable dyestuffs in a chemically pure state.

(2) The development of methods for determining the purity of these dyes and for their convenient estimation in the course of absorption experiments.

Commercial dyes may, and in general do, contain large quantities of organic and inorganic impurities and diluents, which must be removed in order to obtain a material suitable for quantitative investigation. The importance of this purification will be clear when it is realized that, for example, the usual brands of Sky Blue FF contain 20 per cent of the color itself; the remainder, which is composed of inorganic salts together with some colored organic material, is sufficient to render invalid any analysis depending on the usual gravimetric or colorimetric methods.

II.—SUMMARY OF RESULTS

It has proved to be of more value therefore to build on the secure foundation of experience gained in the dyeing of rayon. In the earlier days of the rayon industry it was assumed that all direct cotton colors would be suitable for use with viscose yarns, but this was soon observed not to be the case, and in 1920 Wilson and Imison published a list of level, unlevel, and intermediate dyeing direct dyes. This work has been greatly extended by C. M. Whittaker, who has not only classified a large number of dyes but has also devised several methods for a rapid determination of the dyeing properties of any dye. Two important facts emerge from this work which must be explained by a complete theory of the dyeing process.

(1) In dyeing for a fixed time those dyes which show a maximum affinity at a low temperature are level dyeing, whilst those which show a maximum affinity at a high temperature (90 degrees) are the most unlevel.

(2) The dyeing process is more rapid at a given temperature with a level than an unlevel dyestuff.

It is clear from these conclusions that time, usually neglected by previous investigators, is an important factor in the dyeing process. For this reason a study has been made of the kinetics of the dyeing process.

DYEING KINETICS OF RAYON

A series of absorption-time curves has been obtained for the three pure dyestuffs on three viscoses of varying filament denier, a fine filament stretch-spun Lilienfeld viscose yarn, and a stretch-spun cuprammonium yarn. These curves are similar in shape for all the yarns with the several dyestuffs.

Several important points emerge from a study of this series of curves.

(1) For any one curve, where temperature, yarn, and initial composition of the dyebath are maintained constant, the absorption velocity decreases with increasing time, until an equilibrium absorption is reached. This equilibrium, dependent on the composition of the bath, may be reached when little or practically all the dye originally present has been absorbed.

(2) The speed of attaining this equilibrium, with other conditions constant, varies with the yarn. If curves are plotted with a logarithmic time scale those for different yarns are similar in shape, being merely displaced on the time scale. The kinetics of dyeing are therefore similar for all the yarns, differing only in a velocity factor. The shapes of the curves are similar to that given by Hill for a process of true diffusion into a cylinder of material from a solution of constant concentration, suggesting that a diffusion process basically controls the kinetics of dye absorption.

(3) The observed equilibrium absorption for a given set of conditions is virtually independent of the yarn employed. It is probably permissible to generalize from these results and to state that the equilibrium affinities for direct dyes of all normal regenerated cellulose rayon yarns are very nearly identical.

(4) The speed of dyeing varies considerably from one yarn to another.

The data obtained permit the following generalizations:

(a) The speed of dyeing is controlled by factors in addition to relation of surface to bulk of the filaments of the yarn. The enormously greater speed of dyeing of stretch-spun cuprammonium yarn is probably related to a peculiarity in its fine structure. The variation in the viscose series is probably bound up with the fact that the cross section of this yarn is not homogeneous. Preston has demonstrated the existence of a tough, highly oriented "skin." All dyestuff passing to the interior of the yarn must necessarily pass through the tough outer zone, which may be expected to vary in properties and extent from yarn to yarn.

(b) The rate of dyeing of unlevel is less than that of the level dyes.

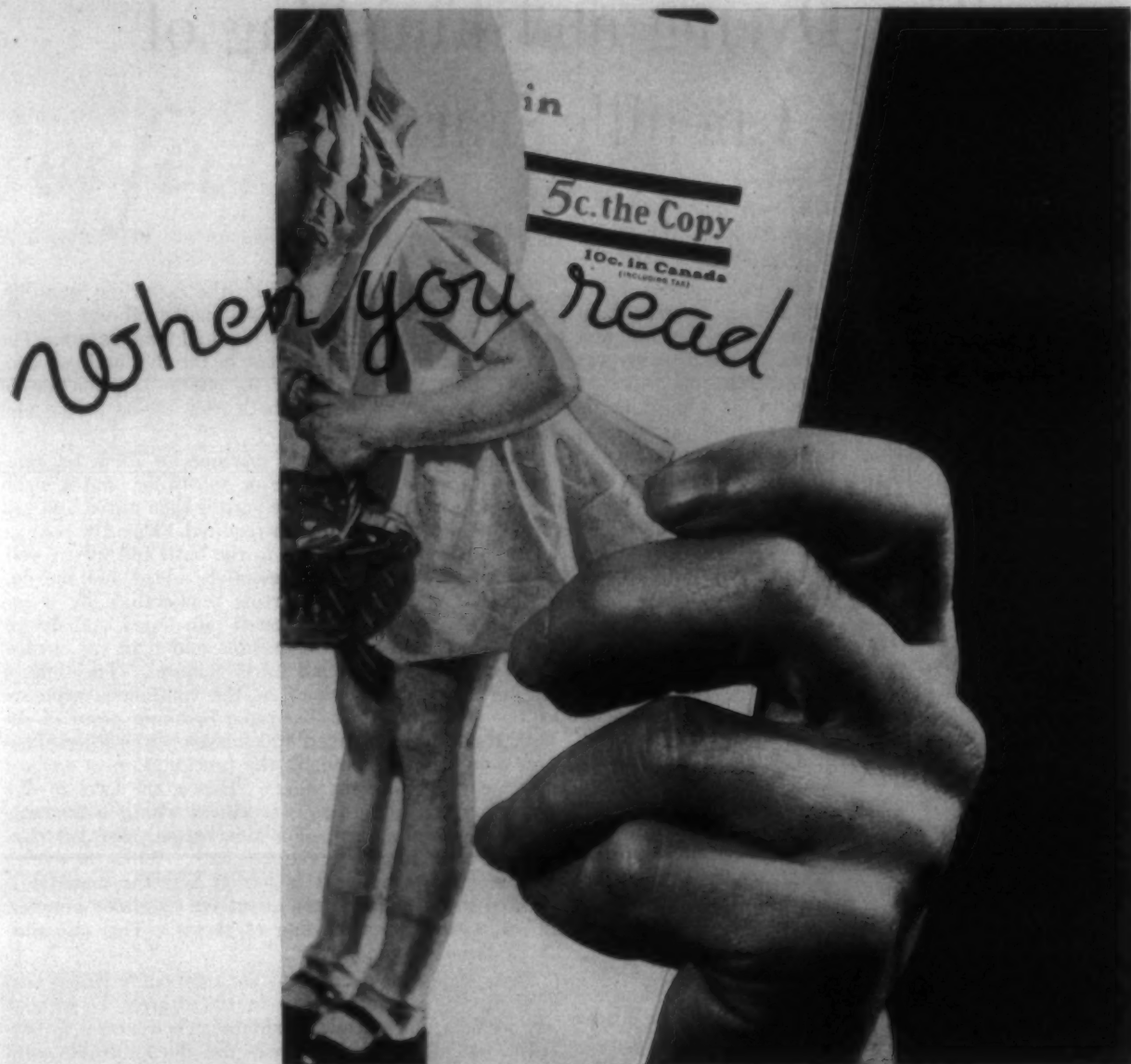
(c) The relative differences in the dyeing properties of a series of yarns tends to be greater with unlevel than with level dyes.

Interesting aspects are presented by the study of the simultaneous dyeing of a rapid dyeing 150/36 viscose and a slower dyeing 150/21 viscose. In the early stages of the dyeing process the rapidly absorbing fine filament yarn takes up an excess of the dye sufficient to cause it to appear a deeper shade than the coarser yarn. When the final equilibrium has been set up, however, and identical amounts of dye have been taken up by the two yarns the coarser yarn appears the darker by reason of the optical effect discussed above. There is therefore an intermediate period of dyeing when both yarns appear equally dyed, although, of course, the dye contents of the fibres are very different.

It will be noted, as might be expected, that the time required for the level dye, Chrysophenine G, to attain substantial equilibrium is very much less than that taken by the unlevel dye, Sky Blue FF.

(Continued on Page 23)

*Part of Paper before Annual Conference of Textile Institute in England.



The simple act of reading brings before you the results of many industries—of which yours may be one. In these industries where chemicals are used you will find the products of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation. Chemicals are an integral part of the magazine you hold. They're in the paper, printing ink, metal, glue. The creative work employs paints, pencils, type. Even the chair you sit in has been dyed, tanned or painted. It is being a specialist in every one of the many industries we serve that fits us for your particular chemical problems.

Acids	Tapioca Flour
Alkalis	Sago Flour
Bichromates	Gums
Alums	Oils
Potashes	Softeners and
Prussiates	Finishes
	Dyewoods



AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

5 3 5 F I F T H A V E N U E • N E W Y O R K

The Dyeing and Finishing of Chenille Yarns *

BY A. H. LEONARD

Valway Rug Mills, Inc., LaGrange, Ga.

THE dyeing and finishing of chenille yarns being somewhat broader than I intend discussing, I shall confine my subject to "The Skein Dyeing and Finishing of Cotton Chenille Yarns." Much of my experience as concerns skein dyeing of chenille being in direct and vat colors, I shall deal with the application of these two types of colors on cotton chenille yarns.

Most of our skein dyeings of chenille are made on the open rotating and oscillating spindle Monel metal machine.

Our wetting out is done on the closed circulating liquor type skein dyeing machine using a mix containing sulfonated castor and pine oil. Some of the advantages of this arrangement of using the closed type of machine for wetting out are:

- a. Increased production on the more expensive type dyeing machinery.
- b. Practicability of shorter liquor in closed type.
- c. Quicker wetting out. (Much time would be consumed in getting the wetting started on the open type machine, due to the trouble in getting the natural yarn to sink.) Also, there is much liability of reel breakage where glass reels are used.
- d. Operators on dyeing machines can run more spindles where the yarn has already been prepared for dyeing.

After the chenille yarn is wet out, it is unloaded from the machine onto racks and from these racks to carts. It is then given a light whizzing.

The yarn is then loaded evenly on the reels of the dyeing machine. The machine is divided into sections of ten spindles each. About five pounds of material is loaded per spindle. Each section constitutes one batch. If several sections are thrown together, difficulties, especially in combination shades, may be had due to gradual shading from end to end in the machine caused by excessive length of machine.

Some essentials for desirable results, which I consider even more important on chenille yarns than on ordinary yarns, due to the nature of their construction, are a proper selection of color combinations and suitable working colors for this type of yarn and dyeing. Colors which are widely different in shade are avoided in combination where it is possible to do so. Their rate and nature of exhaustion are considered and in the case of vats their rate of oxidation and their chemical character is important. It is desirable to avoid the combinations of indigoids and anthraquinones or any two types of vat colors of too great a contrast in either chemical character or shade.

In direct dyeings the dyestuffs are boiled up and entered into the dye bath. The bath is then brought to the required temperature by steam and the material entered. Salt or Glauber's salt is added and well mixed in the required amounts and at the desired intervals, the yarn being raised out of the bath for this purpose. The time of dyeing of direct colors is usually an hour.

In the dyeing of vat colors, the powdered dyestuffs are pasted with a mixture of sulfonated oil and pine oil in buckets and reduced at the required temperature. The use of pine oil or similar agent in the dye bath we consider important, because of its effects in reduction of surface tension in the dye bath, this aiding in the prevention of surface oxidation.

The yarn is sprung in the machine for about ten minutes with caustic soda, glue or substitute, and a small amount of hydrosulfite. The yarn is then raised and salt or Glauber's salt added when required. Then the balance of the hydrosulfite is added to the bath and mixed well, after which the reduced dyestuff is added and the dye bath is brought to the starting temperature by steam from open coils, yarn is lowered into liquor and dyeing begins. In most cases on medium and light vat shades, the dyeing time is around thirty minutes. The time of dyeing is necessarily short, as the continuous exposure of the yarn to air causes a rapid breaking down of the bath resulting in streaked and uneven yarns whose fastness would be impaired by the precipitation of unfixed color so thrown on the fibers. Hence, the level of dye liquor is made as high as is expedient with good running conditions of the yarn. For this reason, also, vat dyeings are made in an over-reduced bath. When the dyeing is completed, the liquor is let off and the material is allowed to continue to turn about ten to fifteen minutes, in order to prevent shading of skeins. This also aids in oxidation of the yarns.

Some of the vat dyed yarns are thoroughly rinsed cold and given a soaping at 180 to 190 degrees F. without any perborate or chemical oxidation; however, it is necessary in some cases to treat the dyed chenille with perborate before soaping and, with some colors which are sensitive to alkali, it is best to sour with sulfuric acid. The rinse waters assist in oxidizing the vat dyed yarns by washing off the dye liquor and by the air which they contain. Care must be taken, however, that the yarns are well oxidized and washed before soaping or much variation of shade from batch to batch will result.

In the case of some pastel vat shades on chenille yarns, a preliminary bleaching is given in the closed type circulating liquor machine, using 100 volume hydrogen peroxide. The yarn is first given a wetting out and raised out of the machine. The bleaching liquor is prepared in the machine using five pounds of sodium silicate and three quarts of 100 volume hydrogen peroxide per hundred gallons of liquor. The silicate is first put in and mixed and the hydrogen peroxide then added. The bath is brought to 120 degrees F. and the yarn entered. Temperature is raised to 190 degrees F., which has been found to give good results. The material is run in the bleaching bath for around three hours, obtaining about a three-quarter bleach. The bleaching liquor is let off and the batch is washed well at around 180 degrees F. after which it is unloaded and given a light whizzing. Too much whizzing tends to pack the yarns.

(Continued on Page 22)

*Presented at meeting, Southeastern Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Perfection of Finish

*a
selling feature
provided by
Stein Hall
materials*

FOR perfect finishing,
Stein Hall starches,
dextrines and gums can
be depended upon.

Years of experience
—two up-to-date facto-
ries—four modern lab-
oratories—a skilled field
staff—and direct con-
nections with leading
sources of supply
throughout the world—
place us in position ef-
fectively to serve the
textile industry.

*Mills are invited to
submit their finishing
problems to us.*



STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

EST. 1866

285 MADISON AVENUE

BOSTON

PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO

TORONTO

ROCHESTER



NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

SAN FRANCISCO

BUFFALO

LOS ANGELES

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL TEXTILE STARCHES, DEXTRINES, GUMS AND TAPIOCA FLOURS

Code For Rayon Weavers

THE National Rayon Weavers' Association, which last week filed a tentative code for approval of the administration, have presented a number of revisions in the code. The principal changes are additions to the labor clauses to include clerical workers and a provision for a planning committee.

Under the code, the term "rayon weaving industry is defined as the manufacture of woven fabrics 18 inches or more in width the warp of which is primarily of rayon or other synthetic fibre yarn, whether finished or unfinished. The unit of production is the loom.

The section of the code establishing wages sets the minimum wage at \$12 in the South and \$13 in the North. The minimum is to be paid does not include learners during a six weeks period of apprenticeship, cleaners and outside employees.

The revised labor clauses follow:

Section V (b). On and after the effective date employers in the rayon weaving industry shall not operate on a schedule of hours of labor for their employees in excess of 50 hours per week except for supervisory, executive and administrative employees, outside crews and cleaners; provided, however, (1) that, on and after July 31, 1933, the maximum hours of labor for office employees shall not exceed an average of 40 hours a week over each period of six months; (2) that, on and after the effective date the maximum hours of the repair show crews, engineers, electricians and watching crews shall, except in the case of emergency, be 40 hours a week, with

a tolerance of 10 per cent. Any emergency time shall be reported monthly to the board of directors; (3) that the foregoing provision for maximum hours establish a maximum of hours of labor for every employee covered so that under no circumstances will such an employee be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours in a single week.

(c) On and after the effective date employers shall not operate looms for more than two shifts of 40 hours each a week, provided, however, that manufacturers who have been operating looms three shifts for 90 days or more prior to the effective date may continue to operate three shifts of not more than 40 hours each week to the extent of the same number of looms, for not more than three weeks after the date of approval, in order to give time for the redistribution of several thousands who would be immediately thrown out of work in many isolated communities and thus mitigate undue distress and unemployment in these communities.

NO WAGE CUTS

(d) 3. No employee shall receive less pay for 40 hours of labor than such employee would have received for the 48 hours or longer work-week at the rate prevailing prior to July 17, 1933. Wage differentials between the various classes of employees who, prior to the effective date, received pay in excess of the established minimum wages shall not be decreased.

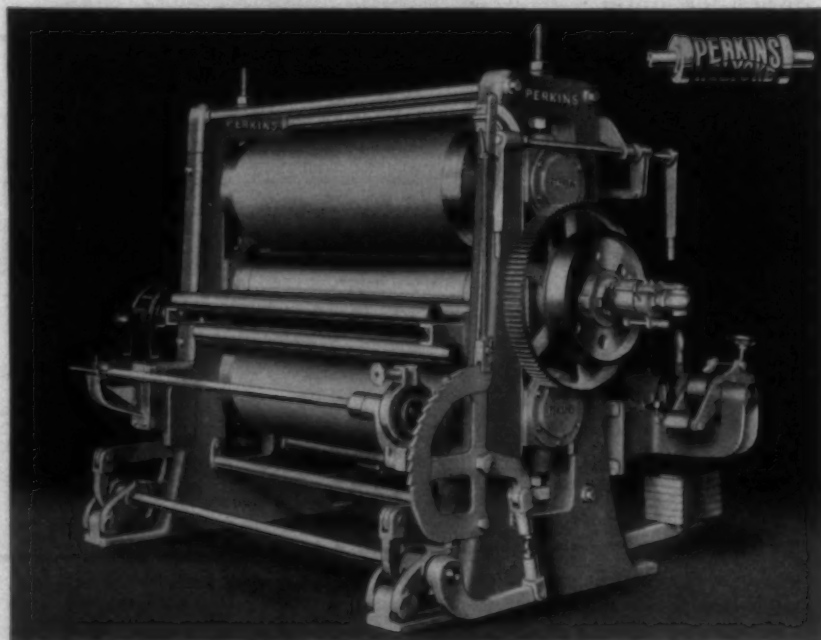
(Continued on Page 25)

PERKINS Calenders

Advance Design
Quality of Workmanship
Ruggedness

Plus PERKINS Rolls

Superior Finishing
Qualities
Resistance to Pressure
and Heat
Longer Life



Perkins 50" Three-Roll Silk Finishing Calender

B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.

Engineers and Manufacturers
HOLYOKE, MASS.

The 40-Hour Shift+Higher Wages Presents A New Problem

The mills with modern equipment already had the solution. The mills with old equipment were quick to see it.

That accounts for the large business now being done in textile machinery, auxiliary equipment and supplies. And more to come.

Every manufacturer who has anything to sell to Southern mills now has a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to cash in on THE NEW DEAL. The quickest way to a seat at the DEAL TABLE is through hard-driving salesmanship and aggressive advertising where it will do the most good.

Things are moving fast these days and reader interest in the weekly trade papers has reached a NEW HIGH. In the South, mill men depend upon THE TEXTILE BULLETIN to keep up with the big news that is breaking every week. And all advertisements are given HIGH VISIBILITY Position.

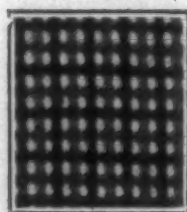
We have a lot more we'd like to tell you. Ask us.

Textile Bulletin
Charlotte, N. C.

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS
PROBLEMS

by Harwood



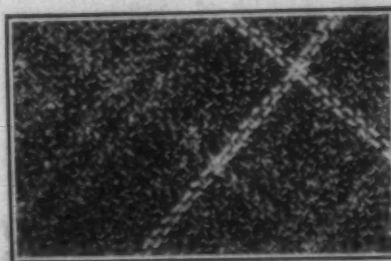
Waffle Weave

A FAVORITE axiom among successful gamblers has always been—"Crowd luck when it comes your way!" This is not such a bad principle in any field of endeavor—and it is one of the great secrets of successful styling. Cotton textile manufacturers seem to have taken the old saw to heart, and one would have to be an out-and-out cynic not to feel an honest thrill of admiration when witnessing the way in which they have met the challenge of the present fashion situation.

Neither the manufacturers of silks nor those whose efforts are centered on wools have produced more interesting mate-



Vel-Du-Roy

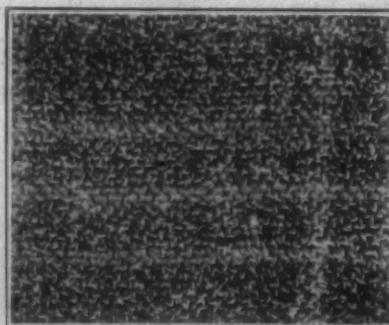


MacVeigh Plaid

rials for the approaching fall and winter than have the manufacturers of cotton goods. Some of the cotton textile innovations are so novel and attractive that they are bound to go over big. Take the new cotton velvets, for example.

Vel-du-roy

We show in connection with this article a sample of plaid Vel-du-roy from the Vanetta Velvet Company. The fabric is of a fine, soft quality and is pictured in a rich, dull blue red with a broken over-plaid of white and French blue. Velveteens of this kind have a thousand uses in the fashions of the day. They are charming for jackets over plain silk or cloth dresses—they make most attractive blouses—nothing is smarter for millinery or for the tops and cuffs of the fancy gloves which are now so much in vogue—a scarf of such a fabric gives a touch of color to a simple gown—and delightful Autumn frocks are being made entirely of these novelty velveteens. Lyolene, one of the Paris dressmakers who now has a very large American following,



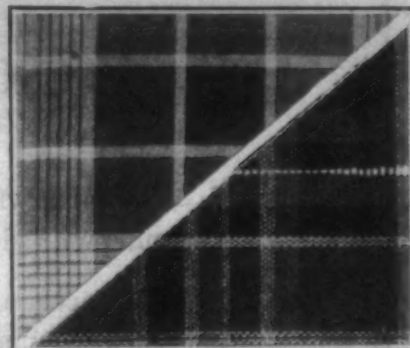
MacVeigh Plaid

showed a velveteen suit in her advance fall collection which occasioned much favorable comment. Very smart pique corduroys and wide wale corduroy in a wide range of beautiful dark colorings are being shown by A. Wimpfheimer and Brothers.

Macveigh Plaids

The Macveigh Plaids, of which we illustrate two very attractive samples, are made by Galey and Lord. They are on a light weight cotton tweed ground and come in very smart Scotch patterns and colorings.

The one with the diagonal plaid has a bright red ground with an over-plaid of dull blue green and white and there is a fine white thread running through the entire fabric, giving it a slightly "frosted" appearance which softens the plaid and adds much to its effectiveness. The frosted effect is accentuated in the other plaid which is illustrated—probably because of its darker coloring. The ground in this



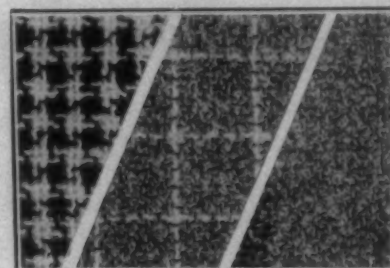
Swagger Gingham

case is maroon and the over-plaid dark green, bright blue and peach. In addition to dresses, children's school skirts to be worn with dark blouses are being made of this fabric.

From the same house comes the twill and slub plaid which is illustrated and the "Swagger Gingham," which is to be had in a wide range of gay combinations. The slub material is typical of an important tendency in fall fashions which is just as evident in silks as it is in cottons. The waffle weave which is illustrated in brown and orange on a white ground is also a Galey and Lord contribution.

Wool-like Tweeds

From Erlanger Bloomgart comes the series of wool-like tweeds illustrated in connection with this article. They are all in brown and white combinations, and in appearance no one could tell them from fine woolsens. One of them is a plain mixture of a dark chocolate brown and white—another shows the same mixture with a fine white cross-bar and the third is a little hound's tooth check, in the fashionable new reddish brown and white.



Wool-like Tweeds

SUPERTEX *gives better discharges on Acetate Silks*

TRADE NAME REGISTERED AND PROCESS PATENTED

● THIS NEW PRINTING GUM IS A PERFECT WETTING-OUT MEDIUM

PRINTERS everywhere have found that Supertex solves the problem of printing acetate silks. This thickener for printing is so finely divided it disperses the Hydrosulphite much more readily and uniformly. It is not merely deposited on the surface of the material. This thorough and uniform penetration of the discharge paste gives sharp outlines, even, clear whites and better discharge on all types of acetate silks.

After steaming, the decomposition products of the Hydrosulphite are readily removed by a light wash, leaving the goods soft and strong with a uniform and clear white discharge.

Supertex has no equal for complete penetration, thorough wetting-out, sharp outlines and better white discharges.

FREE! — Supertex Samples for Your Own Testing. We suggest an immediate comparison of Supertex with any product you now use — your own tests will convince you of the many fine and superior qualities of this new printing gum. Write today for your free sample.

JACQUES WOLF & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

PASSAIC, N. J.

WAREHOUSES: • PROVIDENCE, R. I. • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • UTICA, N. Y. • CHICAGO, ILL. • CHATTANOOGA, TENN. • GREENVILLE, S. C.

PERSONAL NEWS

Ross Conrad has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Herbert Aldridge has been promoted to second hand in twisting at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

H. J. Haynsworth, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. W. Hall, of Burlington, N. C., has become superintendent of the Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C.

E. M. Cushman has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

R. W. Bigham, of Chester, S. C., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C.

C. J. Jarrell has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Spofford Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

J. L. Jennings has been promoted to superintendent of the Fairfax plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Fairfax, Ala.

W. D. Stockton, formerly superintendent of the Charles Mills, Red Springs, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Lee Tillery has been promoted from designer to assistant superintendent at the Fairfax plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Fairfax, Ala.

W. D. Massey, of Thomaston, Ga., has succeeded Floyd B. Watson as superintendent of the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

W. K. Waits has resigned as overseer spinning at the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Joanna Mills, Goldville, S. C.

J. C. Self, president Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., has gone to Europe for a vacation. Mr. Self was accompanied by his wife and child.

C. R. Garner, second hand in carding and spinning, Union-Buffalo plant, Fairmont, S. C., has been promoted to overseer carding and spinning, same plant.

G. W. Dobbins, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, has accepted a position as designer at the Pomona Mill, Greensboro, N. C.

The Gastonia Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co., and Gastonia Brush Company wishes it known that J. O. Epps is no longer sales representative with these companies.

John C. H. Geitner, treasurer of the Ivey Weavers, Inc., Hickory, N. C., has been elected commander of the Hickory Post of the American Legion.

B. A. Rogers has been elected president of the Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo, Miss., succeeding the late C. W. Troy.

S. Corley, formerly overseer of cloth room at the Spofford Manufacturing Company, Wilmington, N. C., now has a similar position at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

T. R. Sasebee, of Niles, Mich., is general manager of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga., which has resumed operations.

D. R. LaFar, Jr., who has been associated with the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., for approximately nine years, has been appointed head of all manufacturing activities of the company's several mills.

George Armstrong, overseer carding and spinning, Cannon Mill No. 3, Kannapolis, N. C., and N. F. Harris, expert overhauler from same place, were visitors in Charlotte last Saturday.

Marvin A. Law, a graduate of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, class of 1932, has been made assistant superintendent of the Elizabeth Mill, Textiles, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Clarence E. Cone, who graduated in 1932 from the Textile School of North Carolina State College, is now assistant superintendent of the Asheville Mills, Asheville, N. C.

J. C. Brannon, formerly with the Martha Mills, but more recently with the Peerless Mills, Thomaston, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

S. M. Thomas, formerly secretary and manager of the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, has resigned that position after serving seven years with the company, and is now traveling representative of the Medley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga. The latter company specializes in general repair work.

Robert Hemphill Lawson, head of the engineering and research departments of the Hemphill Manufacturing Company of Central Falls, R. I., has been elected president and general manager of the concern, succeeding his father, John Lawson, who has been elected chairman of the board of directors, it was announced. The concern manufactures knitting machinery.

A. E. Smith, for several years overseer carding and spinning at Union-Buffalo Mill, Fairmont, S. C., has been transferred to the Buffalo plant of the same company as overseer carding. He began as a sweeper in this same mill, where he worked up to second hand, was a few years ago sent to the Fairmont plant and promoted to overseer.

James McDowell McLeod, with headquarters at Bishopville, S. C., has joined the Suothern sales staff of the Victor Ring Traveler Company. He is a textile graduate of Clemson College. He served for some time in the Goodyear Clearwater Mill, Cedartown, Ga., and in February, 1930, began doing test and research work at the Hampton Division, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., having remained there for the past three years before joining the Victor organization.

Mr. LaFar has already taken over these duties, which embrace supervision of manufacturing at the Harden plant at Worth, N. C.; the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, at Ranlo, N. C.; the Spencer Mountain Mills, at Spencer Mountain, N. C., and the Modena Mills Nos. 1 and 2, of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, of Gastonia.

These plants are severally engaged in the manufacture of gray yarns, dyed yarns, tire fabric and tapestry.

Mr. LaFar was superintendent of the Harden plant for some time and has been superintendent of the Spencer Mountain Mills, at Spencer Mountain, N. C., more recently, where he will continue to make his home.

Woodward-Baldwin See Narrow Trade

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. reports:

"The market in cotton goods during the current week has been of such small proportions that it is hardly worth commenting on. The minds of both buyers and sellers have been focused on the question of adjusting contracts under the textile code and considering the effect on their business of the enormous processing tax which has been imposed on the cotton mills.

"As the week closes prices have shown a softening tendency as a result of the big drop in cotton, but as the pressure to sell in first hands seems light, the market appears likely to remain a second-hand affair until there is a further substantial increase in activity.

"We believe that the President's new national code is put forward at a very timely moment and should reassure those who have feared the increase in the purchasing power of the people would prove a failure. We are optimistic enough to think that it will act as an added stimulant to business activity, which has already reached its highest levels since 1931."

Pacific Finishing Plant Works Under Cotton Code

Pending the adoption of the textile finishers' code, the Pacific Mills at Lyman in their finishing division have inaugurated 40-hour shifts with a minimum wage scale of \$12 per week, it was announced. Cleaners, learners and yard hands are not included in the order providing 40-hour shifts. The order was put into effect at the mill last Monday, July 17. The rate of wages for the 55-hour

week up until that time will be paid until the code is completed for 40-hour weeks, the order stated.

All provisions of the finishers' code will be adopted when it is approved and ordered effective by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The new provisions at Lyman affect around 850 workers in the finishing plant. The mill employs around 1,500 workers, and the other operatives began work this week under the provisions of the textile code.

Continuous Operation for Rayon Yarn Mills Sought in Code

A minimum wage of \$13 for unskilled workers, both North and South, and a maximum work week of 40 hours for labor, were proposed in the code of fair competition submitted by rayon and synthetic yarn producers to the Recovery Administration in Washington on July 19.

The outstanding feature of the code is its contention that the industry, because of the chemical nature of its processing, must operate its plants continuously. The statement on this subject is covered in a separate brief submitted with the code.

FLEXIBLE LABOR PROVISIONS

The 40-hour week provision for labor is a flexible one. It specifies that individuals shall not work greater average hours per week over a four-week period.

The code sets up a six-weeks period for apprentices during which they are to be paid 85 per cent of the minimum wage for least skilled workers.

Public hearings on the proposed code will be held on July 27 in Washington.



In Tannate Belts, pliability, strength, grip and durability are combined in an unusual degree.

RHOADS TANNATE LEATHER BELTS

"NEW DEAL DEMANDS MODERN EQUIPMENT"

Under this title, a leading editorial in a recent issue of Textile Bulletin declares:—

"Profits are going to the mills that can produce a maximum volume at the lowest cost.

* * * High cost mills are going to have a very difficult time meeting competition from the better equipped and managed mills with their lower production costs."

Due to the fact that the *Code of the Textile Industry* has just been adopted, shortening working hours and increasing wages, we would strongly recommend the advantages of Modern Group Drives equipped with *Rhoads Tannate Leather Belt*.

On account of their unusual power transmitting capacity, Tannate Belts often mean increased profits by giving a few more picks per minute on looms, and a few more turns per minute of front rolls on spinning frames. They are durable, unusually well stretched, great at carrying peak loads; in short they are trouble-savers.

**SAVE BY
MODERN GROUP DRIVES**

J. E. RHOADS & SONS
PHILADELPHIA. 35 N. SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ATLANTA, CLEVELAND, WILMINGTON, DEL.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—According to General Manager L. T. Harrower, about fifty workers will be added to Tennessee Silk Mills soon. The additions are a result of the textile code.

CARTERSVILLE, GA.—The Cartersville Mills have awarded contracts for the construction of an addition to the finishing room of their plant and work on the project has already been started by the contractors.

GLENDAL, S. C.—Between 25 and 30 new houses are being constructed at the D. E. Converse Mills here. One hundred and twenty-five additional employees were added to the payroll when the mill went on the new code of operations July 17th.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—All of the common stock of the Shelbyville Mills, Inc. (250) shares, will be offered at public sale on August 23 by A. F. Mullins, Jr., of this place. The mill has 23,000 spindles and 594 Draper looms.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Lowe Mills, Inc., will be offered at public sale on August 23rd by A. F. Mullins, Jr., of Shelbyville, Tenn. The plant is equipped with 28,672 spindles and 660 Draper looms and has Barber-Colman high speed spooler and warper equipment.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Dovedown Hosiery Mills, owned and operated by the Griffin Hosiery Mills, are to be enlarged by erection of an addition. New equipment to cost \$65,000 is to be installed, according to E. Shapard, manager.

GASTONIA, N. C.—A 50 per cent wage increase for all employees of the Gastonia Weaving Company, label manufacturers, was announced here, effective immediately.

The company's clerical force also received a wage increase, but it was not as large as that given to the workers. This figure was not announced.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company is adding some 100 more employees in anticipation of shorter hours under the finishers' code. The plant ordinarily employs about 800. The new employees will be broken in prior to the change. The plant will work perhaps 1,000 when the code takes effect.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Contract has been let here by Rhodes-Rhyne Manufacturing Company to C. H. Harrill for the erection of a two-story annex to the present Rhodes-Rhyne Cotton Mill.

The annex will be 61 by 83 feet and will be built of steel and brick. Work will start at once and completion is looked for within 60 days. The annex will be used as a weave room to consume the yarn made by the mill.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Plans for the construction of an addition to the Dovedown Hosiery Mills, the installation of \$65,000 worth of new machinery and the employment of more workers have been announced by Evander Shepard, III, vice-president and general manager.

In Medicine--Why Not In Textile Processing?

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN PRODUCTS

Sizing Gums & Compounds
Soluble Gums . Softeners
Soluble Oils . Tallow
Waxes . Soaps . Flour
Dextrines . Starches
Pigment Colors and
Lakes . Ammonia
Acids . Blue Vitriol
Borax . Bichromate Soda
Bichromate of Potash

BELLE BRAND

Liquid Chlorine . Chloride
of Lime . Caustic Soda
(solid and flaked)

The group method of diagnosis and prescription has been used in medicine for years. It was a natural development because the subject became so big and so complex that no one man's experience could be sufficiently comprehensive.

Textile processing now requires this same method of operating, due to new fibres, rapid advances in chemical science and frequent shifts in production caused by style and profit requirements; also because present delivery needs demand quick and accurate decisions.

Under such conditions no one man's experience can be entirely equal to every situation. To save time, to avoid costly mistakes and to increase efficiency, as broad an experience as practical should be directed toward the solution of every processing problem.

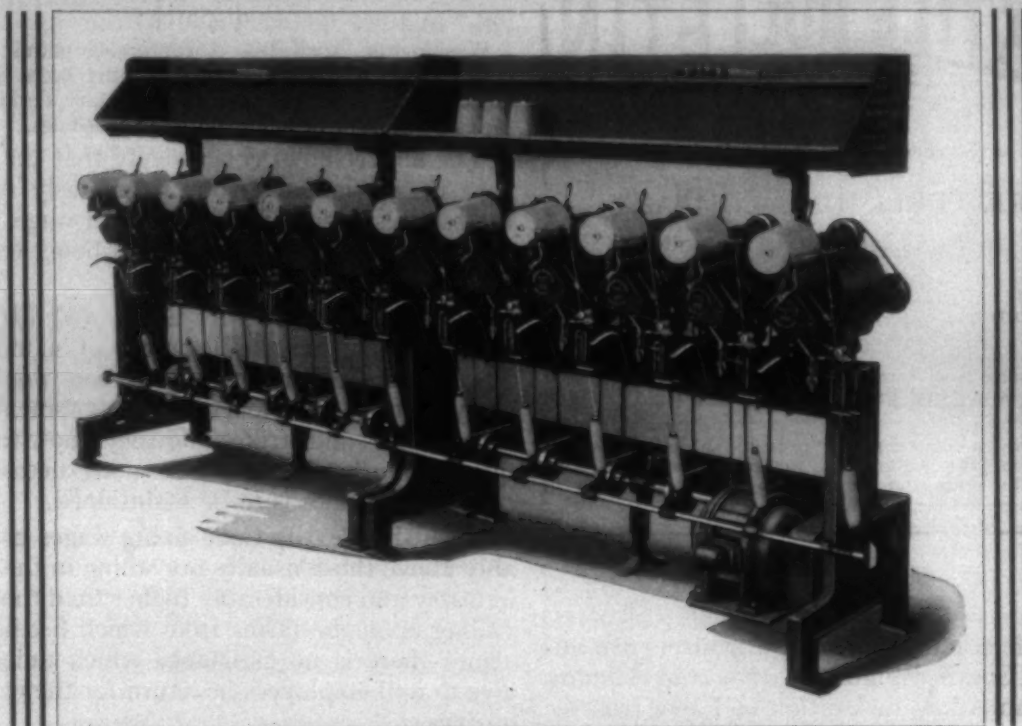
Arnold-Hoffman consulting service offers to the textile processor this broader outside experience and viewpoint. Being in constant touch with all phases and all branches of the textile processing industry, we almost always have an experience to match any new problem that may arise in an individual plant. Combining this experience with his own good judgment the plant chemist can make wiser decisions more quickly.

Are you using this modern group method of diagnosis and prescription? In short are you using Arnold-Hoffman consulting service as well as Arnold-Hoffman products? The service is of the same high quality as the products, and it's FREE to all A-H customers.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Established 1815. Plant at Dighton, Mass.

New York . Charlotte . PROVIDENCE . Philadelphia . Boston



FOSTER

Model Seventy-Five

Cone and Tube Winder

for Threads, Thread yarns and other grades of Cotton yarn and Twine, has every attachment necessary to meet the demands of the Trade for changes in the "put up" of Cones and Tubes.

Equipment can be furnished for

Any wind or lay of Thread
Any length of Traverse
Any taper of Cone
All inside Tube diameters
Waxing Attachments and
Yardage Clocks

Every attachment has been developed and stocked to give quick service to Model 75 users. The machine design permits quick change of parts to minimize spindle stoppage.

Foster Machine Co.

Westfield, Mass.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

False Claims

We understand that union organizers are going among Southern mill operatives and claiming that the American Federation of Labor was responsible for the adoption of the \$12 minimum wage in the cotton mills of the South and also asserting that President Roosevelt and Director Hugh Johnson wish mill employees to join unions.

The truth is that the American Federation of Labor opposed the establishment of any minimum wage.

The following are some of the statements made by President William Green in opposition to the establishment of a minimum wage:

Organized labor does not agree with Secretary Perkins that the lot of the workingman would be improved by the fixing of minimum wages. "That would be a dangerous experiment," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the House labor committee. "While it might help some, it would tend to injure the efforts of the great bulk of labor to bring about increased standards of living. It would be a risky adventure.

Another report at the time a minimum wage was under consideration said:

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L., for whose executive council he was speaking, thought it was all right to fix minimum wage scales for women and minors "because they are so weak and helpless," but maintained that the men, through collective bargaining, could fight their own battles better.

"Give us the right to organize," he urged, "and we will right wages through exercise of our economic strength."

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, also appeared and the newspaper report said:

Analyzing the Perkins proposals Woll approved the general idea of establishing a 30-hour week but strenuously opposed plans to fix minimum wages.

After a hearing during which many represen-

tatives of organized labor appeared the following was a newspaper dispatch:

Washington, April 28.—A continuing parade of witnesses before the House labor committee today piled up objections to numerous points in Secretary Perkins' plan for establishment of minimum wage schedules.

The above shows conclusively that the American Federation of Labor strenuously opposed the establishment of the minimum wage for the cotton textile industry instead of being responsible for same as they now claim.

The truth is that Mr. Green and Mr. Woll realized that the establishment of a minimum wage under Government supervision, would take away from them opportunities to foment labor disturbances and strikes and they know that frequent disturbances and strikes are necessary if collection of dues is to be maintained.

With the Textile Code fixing wages considerably above those usually prevailing in the textile industry and considerably higher than those prevailing upon the farms from which textile labor comes there is no assistance which unions can give to mill employees in return for the payment of dues.

If the time comes for a further adjustment of wages it will come through a revision of the code and not as the result of strikes and labor disturbances.

The claim that President Roosevelt and General Hugh Johnson wish mill employees to join unions is completely answered by the following statement which General Johnson has made on several occasions:

As far as this organization is concerned I have said over and over again that it would not be used as an instrumentality for the unionization of any industry.

Harmony within the textile industry is very important if recovery plans are to be successful and there is no reason why Southern mill operatives should pay dues to any organization.

The records certainly show that the American Federation of Labor opposed the establishment of the minimum wage for which they are now attempting to take credit.

June Yardage

The consumption of cotton by American mills during June was 696,000 bales and broke all records.

During June, 1932, the consumption was 322,000.

On the basis of 500-pound bales and 15 per cent waste in manufacture, the above figures show that during June, 1933, American mills produced 285,800,000 pounds of cotton goods as compared to 128,350,000 in June, 1932.

Estimating that the average weight was 4 yards to the pound, we find that during June, 1933, there were 1,143,200,000 yards of cotton goods produced in the United States as compared to 513,400,000 yards in June, 1932.

This increase of 629,800,000 yards in June, 1933, as compared to June, 1932, is approximately 5 yards for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Profiting by Misbehavior

Last January and February cotton farmers were receiving money from the Government for the expressed purpose of planting cotton and now the same Government is paying the same farmers to plow up the cotton they planted.

In February, with cotton at 6 cents, and with a big carryover, cotton farmers increased their acreage 11 per cent when they knew that it should have been reduced 10 per cent.

Now they are receiving in cash more than they could possibly secure if the crop was completed and they secured 12 cents for cotton raised upon the extra acreage.

We have before us a spectacle of citizens profiting handsomely because they did those things which they knew should not have been done.

The Smith Bill as introduced in the Senate last February provided that farmers who reduced their acreage could be assigned Government cotton equivalent to that which would be raised upon the abandoned acreage.

Had the Smith Bill been allowed to become a law the acreage for which the farmers are now being paid \$100,000,000 would never have been planted and the people of this country would have avoided having to bear any such burden.

President Hoover refused to sign the Smith Bill but the Attorney General advised President Roosevelt that it would be legal if he signed within the ten-day limitation.

It is understood that Secretary Wallace persuaded the President to withhold his signature.

It appears to us to be a 50-50 proposition that is that \$50,000,000 of the unnecessary waste should be charged to President Hoover and the other \$50,000,000 to the Democratic administration.

Mills must now add 4.2 cents per pound to their cotton cost and the public must pay same when they buy goods in order to get \$100,000,000 with which to buy from farmers cotton acreage which should not have been planted.

On a trip last Tuesday we saw many farmers plowing up cotton but in every case the plows

were in the fields which promised the poorest yields.

We are in thorough sympathy with efforts to advance the price of cotton to a reasonable figure but deplore the establishment of the principle that people shall derive handsome profits from economic misbehavior.

An Injustice to the Textile Industry

The President is doing a great injustice to the textile industry through his statement relative to the textile code eliminating child labor.

Through his statements millions of people have been led to believe that thousands of little children of ten, eleven and twelve years of age have been working in cotton mills and have now been released.

The truth is that every cotton manufacturing State has for twelve years or more prohibited the employment in factories of persons under 14 years of age.

The President in his address last Monday night referred to the code having done something which had been a great need for many years.

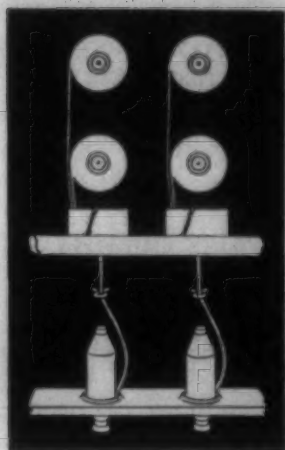
The facts are that had either of the former Federal Child Labor Laws been placed in effect at the time the Textile Code was adopted, it would not have removed a single child from a cotton mill.

The former laws would have reduced the working time of some of those between 14 and 16 years of age from 55 to 48 hours per week, but there had never been any demand for the entire elimination of persons 14 years of age and above.

As the result of the very unfair statement of President Roosevelt the country has been led to believe that hundreds of thousands of little children have been freed from slavery in cotton mills.

Foreign Competition

That it is impossible to raise domestic prices throughout industry while permitting excessive competition from low-price countries was suggested by Bernard Baruch a few days ago in an address before the Brookings Institute. He foresaw the necessity of raising the tariff in defense of home industry in cases of ruinous foreign competition. He admitted that this policy was not advocated at present, but expressed the opinion that the situation would be "ironed out."—*Washington Post*.




**DON'T
LOSE
money
Twisting
from
Spools
Use the**

ABBOTT SYSTEM

write and see why

to **ABBOTT MACHINE CO**
WILTON, N.H.



**FOR
CHEAPER STEAM**

Economical generation of steam can be secured only by the correct application of metering, controlling, and regulating equipment. Bailey engineers will gladly help you obtain the most suitable selection for your boiler plant. Write for literature on any of these widely known Bailey products.

- Boiler Meters
- Multi-Pointer Gages
- Combustion Control
- Feed Water Control
- Fluid Meters
- Recorders

BAILEY METER CO,
1063 Ivanhoe Rd., Cleveland, O

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ELBERTON, GA.—Properties formerly owned by the Elberton Cotton Mills, Inc., have been bought by A. W. and F. M. Arnall, of Newnan, Ga. The firm will assume management immediately and will start operations in the near future. They contemplate improving and enlarging the plant and will employ 300 operatives.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—To discuss plans for reorganization of the mill, the stockholders of the Mooresville Cotton Mills have been called to attend a meeting in Mooresville on August 4. These mills have been in the hands of receivers for some time and the purpose of the meeting August 4 is to consider plans for a full reorganization.

SPATRANBURG, S. C.—The Watts Mills, Laurens, is installing an equipment of new rayon looms. C. S. Link, assistant treasurer, states that 500 new Draper looms are being placed in the weave room to replace 470 old box looms. Two hundred and twenty of the new looms are Model Xs, for mixed cotton and rayon manufacture, and 280 are Model Ks, for all rayon. Introduction of the Model K loom, Mr. Link explained, marks a forward step in the manufacture of finer grades of cloth on which the mill has specialized for many years. Heretofore its products have been cotton goods exclusively, with silk and rayon stripes.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Consolidation of all mills controlled by Capt. Elliott White Springs has been completed, carrying out a plan announced several weeks ago.

Captain Springs stated that the new corporation will be known as the Springs Cotton Mills. It is capitalized at \$4,500,000.

Approval of stockholders of the Lancaster Cotton Mill and the Kershaw Cotton Mills, the two largest units in the chain, was given at a meeting here. Other mills are at Fort Mill and Chester.

Captain Springs, in announcing the properties would be merged, said he wanted to have the mills controlled by his father, the late Col. Leroy Springs, under one head. He also pointed out a reduction in capitalization would be possible under one charter.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—Details were completed here during the week-end for the transfer of the property of the former Martinsville Silk Corporation in South Martinsville to the Atlas Mills, Inc., of New York, of which Charles Goldman is president. Mr. Goldman, with Philip S. Birnbaum, were in the city several days during the week, completing the negotiations for the sale and transfer of the plant. The property belonged to a bondholders' committee which secured possession of the property through local court order several months ago. Operations were suspended last year, due to unfavorable business conditions, it was stated.

The sale involved approximately \$40,000, it was learned, the property including the one story modern brick factory building on Roy street, equipped completely with all necessary machinery for the manufacture of silk cloth of allied products. The plant contains 156 looms, in good order.

Plans are being rapidly formulated to resume operations within the next several weeks time, it was stated by Mr. Goldman, the president.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CONCORD, N. C.—Fire in the napping department, believed to have originated from a hot box, was responsible for damages estimated at \$2,000 at the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works. Most of the damage was caused by water.

Flames were discovered before it had made much headway and the fire-fighting apparatus at the mill was promptly put into play.

CARTERSVILLE, GA.—The Cartersville Mills, makers of underwear, have let a contract to E. W. Wilson, local contractor, for the erection of an addition to their plant which will add 7,500 square feet of floor space to the finishing room. An addition to the boiler room is also underway and this new room will be 22x45 feet.

John Fletcher Fowler, vice-president, announces that machines for the addition, as well as boiler equipment, was purchased some weeks ago, and some of the equipment is already on the ground and other is in transit.

ROME, GA.—As the first step in its program to bring the production of its viscose plant at Rome up to the amount originally planned, the Tubize Chatillon Corporation has begun the construction of buildings and purchased viscose preparation equipment for an additional 9,000,000 pounds annually.

On or about December 15 production will be increased at the rate of 3,000,000 annually by utilizing present spinning and textile equipment. Further additions to spinning and textile departments to absorb the additional 6,000,000 pounds, for which viscose making equipment is now being installed, will be made after the initial step is well under way.

Building contracts involving viscose preparation, additional pulp storage and additions to power house have been awarded to Fiske-Carter Construction Company and the engineering work to J. E. Sirrine & Co., both of Greenville, S. C.

The entire cost of the additional 9,000,000 pounds, which will bring the production of the viscose plant up to 15,000,000 pounds annually, will be approximately \$2,800,000.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of United States District Court, signed an order adjudging the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills Company, of Lexington, bankrupt, and placing the matter with W. T. Shuford, of Salisbury, referee.

Pending the election of a trustee by the creditors, J. T. Jackson, of Lexington, was appointed by Judge Hayes as temporary receiver of the company. The jurist directed that all further proceedings on the part of D. S. Siceloff and others in a certain action in Davidson Superior Court, involving property of the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills Company, be stayed.

The record shows that at a meeting of creditors of the Shoaf-Sink Company last Saturday the company offered a composition in the amount of 15 per cent on "all unsecured debts not entitled to priority, all priority claims to be paid in full." The offer was not accepted.

Late in June the City of Lexington, the Dillard Paper Company, of Greensboro, and the American Enka Company, of Enka, creditors of the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills Company, filed in Federal Court here a petition asking that the Shoaf-Sink Company be adjudged bankrupt.



"Standard Everywhere"

CAMPBELL CO-OPERATION!

The experience and knowledge gained from 57 years association with every phase of textile processing, are at your disposal . . . without charge. The use of our laboratories—the help of our chemists, are yours for the asking.

And when you need dyestuffs, remember that CAMEL DYES offer a complete line of uniform colors for every requirement.

*Samples and prices
on request*

JOHN CAMPBELL



& CO.

75 Hudson St.

New York City

American Dyestuff and Specialty
Manufacturers

Established 1876

Branches and Warehouses:

Concord, N. C.
Boston

Providence

Philadelphia
Chicago

Subsequently the Shoaf-Sink Company filed an answer asking for dismissal of the petition. Later, however, the company presented a supplemental answer admitting insolvency and joining in the request of the petitioners as to an order of adjudication in bankruptcy.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Demand for hosiery has caused improvement in the earnings position of Adams-Millis from that which prevailed in the first quarter this year. Earnings in the first three months covered preferred dividends of \$30,625 but left only a cent or two earned on 156,000 common shares. Pick-up in business in the second quarter practically cleared the company's shelves of finished goods. This demand, the company feels, has been largely in response to actual consumption of goods, although some part of it undoubtedly has gone to replenish stocks on dealers' shelves.

SALE OF LOWE MILLS, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. F. Mullins, Jr., of Shelbyville, Tennessee, will sell at public auction, at the office of Lowe Mills, Inc., at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 23rd day of August, 1933, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. (Eastern Standard Time) on that day, for the account of whom it may concern, the real and personal property of Lowe Mills, Inc.

Lowe Mills, Inc., owns, free and clear without encumbrances of any kind, a cotton mill at Huntsville, Alabama, known as "Lowe Mill," with 23,672 spindles, 660 looms (Drapers), 420 of these looms being less than five years old, with individual motor drives. The mill is supplied with Barber-Colman high speed Spooler and Warper equipment, and is located at Huntsville, Alabama, in the fertile Tennessee valley, the textile section of northern Alabama. Among the other mills at Huntsville, Alabama, are the mills of Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Dallas Manufacturing Company, and Lincoln Manufacturing Company. The territory is supplied with cheap power and the promise of still cheaper power through the government development of Muscle Shoals. The mill is furnished with preparatory equipment for the production of print cloth yarns for book cloth and shade cloth, with 100 looms equipped for marquisettes, and has buildings with vacant floor space sufficient for additional 10,000 spindles without rearrangement of present equipment; two main brick mill buildings, warehouses; agents' residences; office and store buildings, and 172 operatives houses.

For detailed statement of the property, including machinery and equipment, description of real estate, and terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., 58 Worth Street, New York City.

Inspection by interested parties is invited, and the undersigned, Mr. A. F. Mullins, Jr., who is in charge of the property, will be glad to show it to interested parties at any time. It is suggested that prospective buyers communicate with Mr. Mullins and arrange to visit the property.

The successful bidder will be required to pay 10% of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of sale, 15% of the purchase price in ten days' time thereafter, and the seller will accept the purchaser's note for the balance of the purchase price, payable in three equal installments of ninety days each, secured by a mortgage on the property.

The seller reserves the right to bid at the sale.

This 22nd day of July, 1933.

A. F. MULLINS, JR.

SALE OF SHELBYVILLE MILLS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. F. Mullins, Jr., of Shelbyville, Tennessee, will sell at public auction, at the office of Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 23rd day of August, 1933, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time) on that day, for the account of whom it may concern, the following securities in one lot:

Two hundred fifty (250) shares of common stock without par value of Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., a Tennessee corporation, being all of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of said corporation.

Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., owns, free and clear without encumbrance of any kind, a cotton mill at Shelbyville, Tennessee, known as "Shelbyville Mill." Shelbyville is located in the white farming section of Tennessee, adjacent to the Duck River, in cotton growing territory, and furnishes high-class mill labor. The mill has approximately 23,000 spindles, 594 looms (Drapers) balanced for 22" yarns, and preparatory equipment, in condition for immediate operation, producing Wide Drills, Twills and Sheetings; approximately 95 acres of land; large two story brick mill of approximately 110,000 square feet floor space; one story new Weave Shop (built four years); store and office building; and 112 operatives' houses.

For detailed statement of the property, including machinery and equipment, description of real estate, and terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., 58 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

Inspection by interested parties is invited, and the undersigned, Mr. A. F. Mullins, Jr., who is in charge of the property, will be glad to show it to interested parties at any time. It is suggested that prospective buyers communicate with Mr. Mullins and arrange to visit the property.

The successful bidder will be required to pay 10% of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of sale, 15% of the purchase price in ten days' time thereafter, and the seller will accept the purchaser's note for the balance of the purchase price, payable in three equal installments of ninety days each, secured by a deposit of the above stock and a mortgage on the property.

The seller reserves the right to bid at the sale.

Dated: This 22nd day of July, 1933.

A. F. MULLINS, JR.

For the six months, Adyams-Millis should show earnings of slightly over \$200,000, equal after preferred dividends to about 90 cents a share on the common.

Earlier in the year the company purchased considerable quantities of cotton which have since appreciated in value, although the inventories have not been written up and included in earnings.

In the first half of 1932, Adams-Millis earned \$135,057, equal to 47 cents a share on the common stock, and for all 1932 earned only \$282,827, or \$1.03 a common share. These were the lowest earnings for many years, comparing with \$858,746 or \$4.72 a share in 1931, \$906,035 or \$4.83 a share in 1930 and \$909,330 in 1929. Over the past seven years Adams-Millis has earned a total of \$25.58 a share on the common stock, or a yearly average of \$3.65 a share.

Although second quarter earnings ran at the rate of \$3.60 a share annually, or roughly equal to the average of the past seven years, it is too early to suggest that the second half year will earn at the same rate. The extent to which the quarter's earnings were stimulated by inventory purchases and the course of general business during the balance of the year will control profits for the rest of 1933.

The Dyeing and Finishing of Chenille Yarns

(Continued from Page 8)

This packed condition, if not remedied before dyeing, will cause light spots in the dyeings as there is not enough agitation of the yarns in the dyeing process to open the skeins out properly. More hydrosulfite is required in the dyeing of these bleach bottom goods. A comparative shade on these bleach bottom vat dyed yarns probably requires about 10 to 15 per cent more color than would be required on natural bottom yarns. This is due largely to better penetration and brilliancy of bleached material. Also probably to some coloring effect of the natural yarn. Very good leveling and penetration may be obtained where suitable selections of vat colors are made. We have found that on pastel shades, where exceptional evenness is required, some of the cold dyeing type vat colors, where desirable range of shades is available, give best results in levelness and penetration on skein dyed chenille yarns. However, the dyestuff costs run higher.

After soaping, the yarns are then well rinsed and unloaded onto carts, each batch being separated from the others by cords or strings. They are then whizzed and loaded onto racks, ready to be dried. The yarn is straightened and spread out on sticks which are placed on racks and then removed to the driers where they are drie dat 200 to 220 degrees F. Bleach cotton dyed yarns are dried at much lower temperature.

After drying, the yarn is unloaded and bundled into hanks. These hanks are then tied in bundles. Each bundle consists of fifty pounds or one batch. Each batch is kept separate from the beginning of the handling in the wetting out until the final bundling up of the dried colored yarn. Equipment is so arranged that the processing begins in one end of the dyehouse and proceeds step by step to completion in the other end.

New uses of chenille yarns are continually being found. Some of their uses are in woven and braided chenille rugs, chenille towels, bath cloths and bath mats, hooked rugs, draperies, sweaters, trimming on ladies' dresses, baby clothes, millinery, novelties, bathrobes and so on in great variety.

We believe that as yet the surface has only been scratched in the wide variety of uses to which they may be applied.

Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the
business paper
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office. A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.



THIS SYMBOL identifies an ABP paper . . . It stands for honest, known, paid circulation; straight-forward business methods, and editorial standards that insure reader interest . . . These are the factors that make a valuable advertising medium.

This publication is a member of the Associated Business Papers, Inc. . . . a cooperative, non-profit organization of leading publications in the industrial, professional and merchandising fields, mutually pledged to uphold the highest editorial, journalistic and advertising standards.

+ + + + +

THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.
TWO-NINETY-FIVE MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK CITY

The Dyeing of Viscose Yarns

(Continued from Page 6)

DYEING OF UNLEVEL VISCOSE

Although with good modern rayon the variation in affinity for direct colors is not great, yet by careful selection dyeing extremes of the same yarn can be found. An examination of the curves for the simultaneous dyeing of such unlevel viscose shows that the kinetics are very similar to those obtained for the simultaneous dyeing of 150/36 and 150/21 viscose quoted above. One yarn rapidly takes on an excess of the dye, but when final equilibrium is attained they are equally dyed. Since here the process is not complicated by optical differences between the yarns the originally unlevel dyeings become identical in appearance at equilibrium.

In considerations of the apparent levelness or unlevelness of dyeings it is desirable to know what differences in dye content can be distinguished visually. It is clear that comparatively large relative differences in dye content could not be detected in a very light or a heavy black shade. Expert opinion agreed that the smallest detectable difference would be found with a medium blue shade.

A series of dyeings with Sky Blue FF was prepared and it was found that an expert color-matcher could just detect with reasonable certainty a difference of dye content of 2 per cent. A difference in dye content of 5 per cent seemed to be the smallest plainly distinguishable difference. It is probable that with, say, a pure yellow like Chrysophenine a perceptible difference would be greater than 2 per cent, whilst with mixtures of dyes a relative difference of less than 2 per cent would be apparent.

WHITTAKER'S CLASSIFICATION OF DYESTUFFS

C. M. Whittaker has employed two main methods for classification of direct dyestuffs according to their levelling properties. These tests can be justified by the quantitative results given in this paper.

(1) The "Temperature Range Test."

Essentially this test consists of dyeing for a fixed period, e.g., 30 minutes, in a dyebath of fixed composition at various temperatures. Level dyes give a maximum depth of shade at low temperatures and unlevel ones at high temperatures.

(2) The "Time Range Test."

This test, which is suitable for the classification of the extremely unlevel dyes, consists in observing the time required at 90 degrees C. for knittings composed of a fast dyeing 150/36 and a slow dyeing 150/21 viscose to assume an apparent equality of shade, as discussed in the previous section. It is found that a longer period is required as the dye investigated possesses a greater degree of unlevel properties.

Apparent equality in shade on the two yarns marks the point when the optical difference of the filaments just renders ineffective the difference in dye content, and since this happens when the latter difference has a fixed value, it also marks the completion of a definite fraction of the whole absorption process. The time taken, then, to reach this stage is a measure of the speed of the dyeing process, so that the validity of the test is clearly related to the relative slowness of the diffusion of the unlevel dyes within cellulose as compared with level dyes.

SUMMARY

(1) The purified direct cotton dyes, Benzopurpurine 4B, Chrysophenine G, and Sky Blue FF, have been employed in a quantitative study of the dyeing of regenerated cellulose yarn.

(2) Dyeing proceeds to an equilibrium which is practically independent of the nature of the yarn.

(3) The principal difference between various rayons, and between light and dark dyeing yarn of the same denier, is to be found in dyeing speed.

(4) Treatment of viscose with caustic soda, prolonged heating, and degradation by acids, affects the speed of dyeing but not the equilibrium finally attained. Degradation by oxidation with hypochlorite substantially decreases the amount of dye absorbed at equilibrium.

(5) The level dyeing dyes as a class are absorbed more rapidly to equilibrium than the unlevel dyes.

(6) The kinetics of dyeing may be explained as a diffusion process. The rate of diffusion of unlevel dyes within cellulose is less than that of the level dyes.

(7) The equilibrium absorption varies with the dyestuff and the composition of the dyebath. With Chrysophenine G and Sky Blue FF there appears to be a zero absorption in the absence of salt.

(8) The speed of dyeing a yarn of given structure with a direct dye increases rapidly with the total swelling on wetting. In a series of rayons of varying preparations, however, the fine structure is of more importance in determining the speed of dyeing than the degree of imbibition.

(9) By a replacement technique, viscose cellulose

Economy In Textile Processing

Textile mills everywhere are finding that in the long run it is more economical to use Wyandotte Textile Alkalies. The uniformity and dependability of Wyandotte simplifies textile processing. Wyandotte's ready solubility cuts down the time involved in rinsing.

The purity of Wyandotte and the absence of any harsh, harmful action of fibres make it possible to produce better quality textiles.

Order from your Supply Man
or write for detailed
information

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies



The J. B. Ford Company
Wyandotte, Michigan

swollen with organic liquids has been obtained; in this form it is readily dyed by solutions of certain direct dye-stuffs in alcohol or acetone, which do not dye the unswollen material.

(10) The optical behavior of rayon, and the relation of appearance to dye content, is discussed.

(11) The observed phenomena have been embodied in a tentative theory of the dyeing process, and certain conclusions relating to the fine structure of cellulose have been recorded.

Acknowledgements are made to the directors of Courtaulds, Ltd., for permission to publish this paper.

Code for Rayon Weavers

(Continued from Page 10)

4. The percentage of apprentices at any one time shall not exceed 5 per cent of the total number of employees.

5. The board of directors shall prepare and submit to the Administrator by January 1, 1934, a schedule of minimum wages and maximum hours for outside crews and cleaners.

The section providing that the board of directors, in co-operation with and subject to the approval of the Administrator, may establish marketing codes and establish rules of fair trade practice for the industry after conferences with the different divisions of the industry has been revised by the addition of the following clause: "and upon approval of at least 75 per cent of those affected thereby."

No Machine Limit Recommended in First Report

The committee appointed by Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, to study the "stretch-out" system under which one worker tends many machines, filed a report this week. It did not fix an arbitrary number of looms that might be assigned to each person.

It is understood that the group had evolved a plan under which a system might be worked out later and the proposal is now being studied by Johnson and his deputies.

Whether this will be acceptable or an attempt will be made to definitely limit the number of machines for each worker has not been indicated by the administration.

The question came up during the hearing on the cotton textile code, with Senator Byrnes (Democrat, South Carolina) asking appointment of the committee to make a survey.

Textile Graduates at N. C. State College Are All Placed

All the recent graduates of the Textile School of the North Carolina State College have been placed in some position in the textile industry. Of the 22 graduates, 17 will be located in North Carolina, two in South Carolina, one each in Georgia, Tennessee and New York. These young men will be employed in cotton manufacturing, fabric finishing, bleaching, dyeing, and rayon plants.

A recent survey of the graduates of this School, of which there are over 400, shows that approximately three-fourths of all the graduates are in some phase of the textile industry.

Eighty-two per cent of the graduates from 1923 to 1933, and ninety-four per cent of the graduates from 1928 to 1933 are located in this industry. All the members of the 1932 and 1933 classes are connected with textile plants.

ROME DRIED FLAKES

WHITE CURD FLAKES

TWO EXCELLENT TALLOW SOAPS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

ROME SOAP MFG. CO. ROME, N. Y.

SOUTHERN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
BOX 84, CHARLOTTE, N. C.



DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES Sou. Agents CHAS. L. ASHLEY
P. O. Box 843 P. O. Box 720
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.

August Round Trip Bargain Fares ONE CENT PER MILE

For Each Mile Traveled

August 4th and 5th, 1933

Final limit to return August 12, 1933

Round Trip Fares From Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.	\$ 5.20
Birmingham, Ala.	8.55
Charleston, S. C.	4.65
Cincinnati, O.	11.50
Jacksonville, Fla.	8.45
Norfolk, Va.	7.00
Richmond, Va.	5.70
Washington, D. C.	7.60

Proportionate Fares to Other Destinations

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Fares

Also Very Low Round Trip Fares To:

New York, N. Y.	\$15.75
Baltimore, Md.	9.05
Philadelphia, Pa.	12.50
Atlantic City, N. J.	14.60

Tickets to these destinations routed Southern Railway to Washington, thence B. & O. R. R. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Washington only.

Similar reduced round trip fares will also be in effect Sept. 1st, 2nd, 3rd; October 6th-7th, and November 28th and 29th, 1933.

Reduced fare tickets must be secured before boarding train. Purchase Railway and Pullman Tickets in Advance.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

T. J. WITHERSPOON Ticket Agent Phone 3-3980
R. H. GRAHAM Div. Pass. Agent Phone 2-3351
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
Abbott Machine Co. —A—	20	Johnson, Chas. B. —K—	—
Akron Belting Co. —	—	Keever Starch Co. —L—	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	7	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. —M—	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —	16	McCord, H. M. —	29
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. —	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Ashworth Bros. —	23	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The —	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —B—	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co. —	—
Babbitt Bros. —	—	Mauney Steel Co. —	—
Bailey Meter Co. —	30	Marrow Machine Co. —N—	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co. —	28	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —	—
Barber-Colman Co. —	—	National Oil Products Co. —	—
Barkley Machine Works —	—	National Ring Traveler Co. —	29
Borne, Strymer Co. —	—	Neumann, R. & Co. —	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —C—	2	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —	—
Campbell, John & Co. —	21	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. —P—	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. —	35	Peach, D. W. —	—
Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co. —	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —	10
Ciba Co., Inc. —	—	Philadelphia Belting Co. —	—
Clark Publishing Co. —	11	Powers Regulator Co. —	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —	27	Precision Gear & Machine Co. —	—
Corn Products Refining Co. —	—	Propellair, Inc. —R—	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	28	Rhoades, J. E. & Sons —	15
Curran & Barry —D—	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co. —	29
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	25	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co. —	26
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. —	28	Rome Soap Mfg. Co. —	—
Dillard Paper Co. —	29	Roy, B. S. & Son —	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	—	Royle, John & Sons —S—	—
Draper Corporation —	1	Saco-Lowell Shops —	—
Dronfield Bros. —	—	Schachner Leather & Belting Co. —	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	—	Seydel-Woolley Co. —	27
DuPont Rayon Co. —	—	Slipp-Eastwood Corp. —	—
Durene Association —	—	Sirrine J. E. & Co. —	—
Eaton, Paul B. —E—	28	Sonoco Products —	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	—	Southern Ry. —	25
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —	—
Enka, American —F—	—	Stanley Works —	—
Fidelity Machine Co. —	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —	9
Firth-Smith Co. —	—	Stein, Hall & Co. —	28
Ford, The J. B. Co. —	24	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. —	—
Foster Machine Co. —	17	Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc. —	5
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —	—	Stone, Chas. H. —T—	—
Franklin Process Co. —G—	36	Terrell Machine Co. —	—
Garland Mfg. Co. —	—	Texas Co., The —	—
Gastonia Brush Co. —	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —U—	—
General Dyestuff Corp. —	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —	—
General Electric Co. —	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —	—	Union Storage & Warehouse Co. —	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. —	—	Universal Winding Co. —V—	—
Governor Clinton Hotel —	—	Veeder-Root, Inc. —	—
Graton & Knight Co. —H—	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —	—
Hart Products Corp. —	—	Viscose Co. —W—	—
H & B American Machine Co. —	—	WAK, Inc. —	26
Hermas Machine Co. —	—	Washburn Printing Co. —	27
Houghton, E. F. & Co. —	—	Wellington, Sears & Co. —	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	—	Whitin Machine Works —	—
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —	35
Hygrolit, Inc. —J—	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —	13
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. —	—		
Jacobs Graphic Arts Co. —	—		

Mercerizers Plan To Use Cotton Code

Philadelphia, Pa.—Pending adoption of a code of their own, the cotton yarn mercerizers will operate under the cotton textile code, it was stated following a meeting held here under the auspices of the Mercerizers' Association of America. It was stated that probably five or six weeks would elapse before a code could be adopted and approved for the mercerizers.

Elizabethton, Tenn.—The American Bemberg and the American Glanzstoff Corporations will add between 300 and 400 operatives to their working force under the 40-hour

week. In announcing that more workers would be taken on, S. R. Fuller, Jr., president of the two firms, stated that he looked forward to business expansion and plant enlargement with more employment all down the line under the NIRA.

Present plans for expansion at the plants call for a new cafeteria, which will cost approximately \$50,000.

Albemarle Mill Stockholders Meet

Albemarle, N. C.—The annual meetings of stockholders of the Wiscassett Mills Company, the Efrid Manufacturing Company and the Lillian Knitting Mills were held this

HAPPY DAYS ARE BACK STANDARDIZE ON WAK

Pick—COUNTERS—Special



W. A. Kennedy, President
"You can count on WAK Counters"

week. All old directors in the three companies were re-elected. Following the stockholders' meetings the directors of each concern met and re-elected the same officials for the coming year with the exception of Eli Kendrick, president of the Lillian Mills Company, who was succeeded by Hubert C. Patterson, local business man. Mr. Kendrick asked to be relieved from his duties due to ill health.

The Wiscassett Mills declared a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend.

Institute Prepares Forms for Reports

The Cotton-Textile Institute, in accordance with Section V of the industry's code of fair competition, has prepared tentative drafts of blank forms to be used by all mills in the country for reports on wages and hours of labor, machinery data, production, stocks and orders.

These forms must be approved by the Industrial Recovery Administration, to whom it was understood copies have been submitted.

Since the reports must cover periods beginning on the effective date of the code, that is, last Monday, it was essential to get the forms out as early as possible, in order that mills may know exactly what data is required and in what form, so that they may keep records in the proper form.

WANTED—Position as superintendent combed yarn mill. 8 years as overseer. 7 years as superintendent. Experienced on 12's to 40's yarns. Age 35, married; good references. Address B. W. K., care The Textile Bulletin.

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7787
434 Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mills Affected by Provisions of Farm Act

(Continued from Page 3)

Commissioner Helvering, of the Internal Revenue Department, has outlined the rates in a statement issued which said in part:

Yarn, fabric, thread, twines, roving, sliver, laps, and other forms will come under the new rate, as will the cotton content of any separate retail stocks or processed product held by a retail dealer and not sold within thirty days.

"The rate of tax prescribed is 4.2 cents per pound on the net quantity of the lint cotton, that is, cotton which has been ginned at the time it is put into processing or manufacture," the statement read.

"In determining the net weight the tare or weight of tatches, ties and jute or other bagging should be deducted from the gross weight of the bale. All cotton in process, at the moment the tax takes effect, including yarn, fabric, thread, twines, roving, sliver, laps, and all other forms, will be taxed.

"The cotton content of any processed product of which cotton is the component of chief value which is held for sale or disposition on the effective date whether in the hands of processor, manufacturer, jobber or wholesaler will be taxed at the rate of 4.4184 cents per pound. The same rate of tax will apply with respect to separate retail stocks of cotton products held by a retail dealer on the effective date providing such products are not sold or disposed of within thirty days after the effective date."

Sloan Comments on Mill Prices

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, authorizes the following:

The great bulk of all cotton goods and yarns sold since July 1st was for future delivery. Now that the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry has become effective, these goods are being manufactured on schedules calling for reduction in the work week from 60 hours, 55, 54 and 48 to 40 hours and under higher wage conditions. Naturally the shorter hours and higher wages are causing an unprecedented increase in cost of manufacture over and above that which existed at the time these contracts were made.

According to best cost engineering advice today's prices of cotton goods do not reflect a profit under present operating conditions and without any consideration of the proposed processing tax to become effective August 1st.

I am convinced that there is nothing approaching profiteering in this industry. Not one cotton mill in a hundred was selling its product at cost of production last March. Obviously the cotton mills throughout the country are obliged to add to their new quotations not only the increased cost due to shorter hours and higher wages under the code, just approved by the President, but an added increase in cost to stop industry-wide losses. A cursory examination of any reliable statistics covering cotton mill earnings over the past year or four years will serve to refute any suggestion of excessive prices.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Caraleigh Mills Company is being offered for sale. The company formerly manufactured print cloth, operating 15,680 spindles and a battery of 355 looms. The two-story modern mill building contains 120,000 square feet of floor space. It is located outside of the city limits. There are seventy-nine dwellings for the operatives, private water supply and hydro-electric power available.



Seydel-Woolley
Company

ATLANTA

Textile
Chemicals
For
Best Weaving

A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

PRINTING

All Kinds of

MILL and OFFICE FORMS

DAVID CLARK, Owner

WASHBURN

PRINTING

Company

P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK

Storage and Distribution

FOR

Textile Products

Our modern warehouse service is aiding many leading textile equipment and supply houses to render a prompt, dependable and economical service to Southern mills.

A safe depository for mill products . . . sprinklered . . . low insurance rates . . . negotiable receipts issued.

UNION STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO.

(BONDED)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet during the past week as the trade devoted itself mainly to determining fair costs under the new conditions set up by the textile code. The market was disturbed by the sudden drop in cotton prices. The addition of the processing tax to be effective August 1 is another complication.

Sales from second hand weakened print cloths to some extent at the week end. The same condition was true in carded broadcloths which were hurt by sales from second hands at big concessions. There was little change in the sheeting situation. Prices held firmly and some constructions were stronger on good buying. Before the week ended several sales were made at a high for the moment. Mills are well sold ahead and speculative buying of sheetings has been much less important than in print cloths and broadcloths. Fair sales of sateens, drills, twills were reported at higher prices. Goods for quick delivery were hard to locate.

The fine goods market was too busily occupied with the task of adjusting to new costs to pay any great attention to the cotton market. It was pointed out that whereas in coarse goods there had been a tendency ever since late May to push prices upward in anticipation of the new costs, fine goods were sold almost exclusively with labor clauses at prices which advanced only on the basis of improved demand. Since labor is a relatively more weighty item of cost on fine goods than on coarse yarn cloths, the upward adjustments must of necessity be drastic. Pending unified action on the compilation of differentials to be charged to cover these increased costs, most mills withheld offerings of contracts entirely, and sold only out of stock at prices which mounted rapidly last week as buyers rushed to cover against even further advances. Sales at as much as $\frac{3}{4}$ c to even a full cent higher than the last sales were reported on some items, so rapid was the upswing.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15
Dress ginghams	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Staple ginghams	8

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little business in yarns last week, due to the difficulties experienced in adjusting prices to the new cost basis. Yarns suffered little by the drop in cotton and prices were about unchanged. A great deal of variation was noted in quotations and all prices were regarded as nominal. Spinners are well sold ahead and were not pushing for business during the week.

Additions of two to six cents a pound on two-ply natural mercerized yarn, and three to ten cents a pound on singles, natural, on top of the additions made to gray yarn prices by spinners last week, have been decided upon by yarn mercerizers.

It is expected that at least a few of the larger spinners will by the end of the month be able to adjust their quotations so closely to actual labor cost increases under code operation, that all that will be necessary after August 1 will be to add the amount of the processing tax to give a firm asking price that will be fair not only to spinners, but also to consumers.

With these large sale yarn producers pretty well stabilized shortly. Market interests hope that in the course of routine trading operations during the next ten days the sale yarn business will again show a definite trend toward confident covering ahead by customers of the balance of their 1933 yarn requirements.

It is pointed out that despite the unusual, active spring buying, there is still plenty of fall covering to be done. In fact, the yarn buying peak was reached early in June and during the last two weeks dwindled to about usual summer volume.

Hosiery Mills Under Code

Most hosiery mills this week began operating under the terms of the code pending the approval of the hosiery code by the administration. The code hours and wage scales were put into effect this week at the request of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Exception to the 80-machine hour maximum is accorded to the woolen hosiery manufacturers, who may operate their carding equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each until the code for the woolen industry goes into effect. These manufacturers will also be permitted to operate their knitting equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each until December 31, 1933, after which their knitting operations shall be limited to two 40-hour shifts.

In the matter of footer equipment operation, full-fashioned footing machines which have been operated on a one-shift basis shall continue to operate one shift, while such equipment operating more than one shift shall operate not to exceed two shifts.

Wages in the full-fashioned branch of the hosiery industry for skilled workers will follow the schedule laid down in the draft code for the hosiery industry. The minimum for class 4, including stampers, boxers, gray examiners, etc., has been raised from \$12 to \$13 in the North and \$12 in the South. In the seamless division, class 3 operatives, including knitters (coarse gauge), loopers, seamers, etc., will also be paid the same minima.

A differential in wages for skilled workers of 10 per cent will also be permitted in Northern and Southern mills.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards

Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper

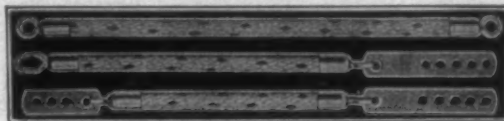
Toilet Tissues

Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

Dillard Paper Co.

Greensboro, N. C.

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury

:-:

Mass.

H.M. McCORD

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE FOR TEXTILE INTERESTS

MILL and Plant APPRAISALS—SURVEYS—AUDITS—COST and ACCOUNTING SET-UPS—ORDERLY LIQUIDATIONS—PROPERTIES—SITES—LOCATIONS—USED TEXTILE MACHINERY.

McCord Service is invaluable to
Executive, Bankers, Administrators.

Consultation invited through our offices

H. M. McCORD

100 East 42nd Street, NEW YORK

BOSTON
161 Devonshire St.

PHILADELPHIA
Commercial Trust Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
W. G. FATTISON, Southern Representative.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.; C. G. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; K. E. Gouedy, Greensboro, N. C.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou.

Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. E. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinnis, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Hayerty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchior, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchior, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castille, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Nojlin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J.
Direct Factory Rep.: Pearse Slaughter
Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin K. Klumph, 310 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C. E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C. B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C. H. P. Worth, Mgr.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 409 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C. A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; E. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Henley Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. E. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Spinning Sets New Record

Washington—United States cotton spinning operations reached a new record of activity during June. They operated at 129.1 per cent of their capacity on a single shift basis. This was a sharp advance over activity in May, which was at 112.3 per cent of capacity.

June's activity was more than twice that of the same 30-day period in 1932, according to the monthly report of the Census Bureau. Activity in June, 1932, was 57.6 per cent of capacity.

Based on an activity of 8.96 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during June was 39,917,475. Many of the mills ran at capacity around the clock with 25,540,504 spindles active during the month. These set up a new record by operating an aggregate of 9,299,175,026 spindle hours during the month or 301 hours' average for each spindle in place.

Cotton-growing States showed the most activity. They had 19,076,226 spindles in place of which 17,593,128 were active during the month, whirling an aggregate of 7,046,942 spindle hours or an average of 369 hours for each spindle in place.

This compared with New England States, where 10,796,098 spindles were in place, with 7,242,362 active during the month. These operated an aggregate of 2,074,829,438 spindle hours, or an average of 192 hours per spindle.

Both North and South Carolina set up new records by each operating well over 2,000,000,000 spindle hours during the month, South Carolina leading all States with 2,431,494,565 active spindle hours. It also had the highest average of active spindle hours—428 for each in place.

The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during June at 129.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 112.3 per cent during May this year and 57.7 per cent during June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totalled 30,918,758, of which 25,540,504 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 39,917,475 compared with 30,959,216; 24,571,498 and 34,778,658 for May this year, and 31,705,038; 20,561,914 and 18,293,991 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June totalled 9,299,175,026 or an average of 301 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,309,664,722 and 268 for May this year, and 4,247,498,852 and 134 for June last year.

Statistics for cotton-growing States follow:

Spinning spindles in place for June 30 in cotton-growing States totalled 19,076,266, of which 17,593,128 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,046,296 and 17,189,090 for May this year and 19,124,136 and 15,404,958 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June in cotton-growing States totalled 7,046,039,942, or an average of 369 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,506,142,110 and 342 for May this year, and 3,465,488,369 and 181 for June last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place by States follow:

Alabama, 690,657,203 and 368; Georgia, 1,243,175,330 and 377; Mississippi, 62,757,969 and 291; North Carolina, 2,047,695,331 and 333; South Carolina, 2,431,494,565 and 428; Tennessee, 231,306,372 and 380; Texas, 77,691,226 and 276; Virginia, 202,506,776 and 301.

New Rayon Yarn Throwing Prices

The new prices for the throwing of rayon yarns as agreed upon by the members of the Throwsters Research Institute are as follows:

Single thread, 75 denier, 55-60 turns on bobbins, 67½ cents.

Single thread, 100 denier, 55 turns on bobbins, 52½ cents.

Single thread, 150 denier, 45-50 turns on bobbins, 40 cents.

Single thread, 200 denier, 40-45 turns on bobbins, 37½ cents.

Single thread, 300 denier, 40 turns, 35 cents.

Extra charge of 2½ cents for inferior.

All Textile Codes But Wool Complete

Washington—With the signing of two executive orders by President Roosevelt, placing the underwear and allied products industry and the textile finishing code under the provisions of the cotton textile code, virtually every major group in the textile industry, including rayons and silks, is under the cotton code, except the woolen industry. This industry has filed a proposed code which has not yet been put into effect. The code becomes effective for the textile finishing industry on July 31 and for the underwear manufacturers July 24.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

LOCKHART, S. C.

SOME WONDERFUL PEOPLE AT THIS PLACE

One of the most wonderful families we have ever known are Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lockman and their nine children. He is overseer of spinning and we dubbed him "The Sage of Lockhart" years ago, when through his articles in *Mill News* and then *The Shuttle*, he reached, encouraged and inspired thousands of readers.

What he has accomplished is nothing short of a miracle some would say, and yet, it is only the undisputed evidence that God helps those who do their best, and trust Him for the rest.

Three daughters and a son have finished college and hold positions of honor and trust. Eva Joe and Thelma are National Y. W. C. A. secretaries. Eva Joe in the industrial division and Thelma with the Girl Reserves. Ruth is field secretary for the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, travels extensively and makes temperance lectures.

Murk, the son, is president Harris Academy for Boys at Roanoke, Va.

Reid, who comes next, is a boxer of recognized ability. He, Virginia and Frances will soon finish college. Sara will finish High next year, and the baby, Antoinette, is in the seventh grade, though quite young. Mr. Lockman quaintly remarks that "we have not lost a single child by either death or matrimony."

One would think it next to impossible to raise nine children and give them all college educations on one man's salary. But he has had the hearty support of a good wife, and the co-operation of earnest and obedient children, ready to do their part in every possible way.

John Lockman's lot, less than 100 feet wide and deep, on which the home stands, grows more vegetables and fruits than is raised on many a farm. There is never a month in the year when the garden does not supply something for the table. As one crop matures another is coming on. His fig bushes are trees and fruit could be gathered from the second story of the house. Everbearing strawberries, raspberries, grapes, scuppernongs, walnuts, a chicken yard well stocked, pheasants, a cow, lots of flowers of fine varieties, are among the things we saw on our visit to this home last week. Believe it or not! He looks after these things himself, and bakes fruit cake for Christmas.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

Frank Lockman is just as gifted in his lines as is his brother John. He is one of the most able superintendents, makes his own sizing compounds, soaps, salve and liniment—all of surpassing value—as everyone can testify who has had the honor of trying his products. Now, if he will get a remedy for corns as efficient as his rem-

edy for toothache, he'd soon be independent—of textiles—if he'd market his wares.

Here, as at other plants, last week, we found people on the new schedule and wondering what it's all about, what the pay will be, and how it will work out. Yet, all are jubilant over shorter hours, and thankful that textile leaders are united in a code that is fair to all.

THINKING OF THOSE WHO COOK

The Monarch Mills Company—Monarch and Ottaray Mills at Union, and the Lockhart Plant at Lockhart—have worked out a different working schedule to any we have found elsewhere. The first shift goes on at 7 a. m. and works till 4 p. m., with an hour off for lunch; thus, both shifts can have the mid-day meal together, along with the school children.

The second shift goes on at 4 p. m. and works till midnight. Most mills work straight through from 6 to 2, and from 2 to 10. It's hard on the cooks (who are generally the mothers) any way it is worked.

D. G. Floyd is overseer day carding, and John L. Gregory, night overseer carding; J. T. Conrad is a live-wire second hand in carding.

Jno. S. Lockman, overseer spinning; W. J. Grant, overseer weaving, with H. C. Cranford, second hand—said to be one of the best ever.

Failed to see Mr. Ross, overseer cloth room.

Lockhart is a nice place to visit, and we always enjoy going there.

Mr. Emslie Nicholson of Union is treasurer of all three of the Monarch Mills, and one of the most pleasant gentlemen that we know. J. Roy Fant is assistant treasurer of the Lockhart Plant and secretary of the mills in Union (Monarch and Ottaray).

LUPTON CITY, TENN.

DIXIE MERCERIZING CO.—YARN MILL

This is the carding and spinning unit of the Dixie Mercerizing Company of Chattanooga, but is several miles out, among the picturesque mountain scenery for which this part of Tennessee is noted.

A 200-foot addition is being built to the mill to take care of 17,000 more spindles, which will make 56,000 spindles. It is a wonderfully nice mill, with the village dotting the mountain side—neat white cottages with modern conveniences and pretty trees and flowers.

There's a nice school house, churches and stores, and the people are unusually careful of appearances—keeping clean and attractively attired while at work.

AN OLD-TIME BRUSH ARBOR MEETING

We arrived at Lupton City during an old-time revival under a brush arbor, and through the courtesy of R. F. Gardner, overseer spinning, we attended an evening ser-

ner went to Chattanooga for us, and accompanied by vice, after having supper in his lovely home. Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, took us back after services, and we enjoyed every minute of the time spent with them.

J. D. (Jud) Miller, second hand in spinning, brother of Superintendent Miller of E. Lumberton, is chorister of a fine choir; we were amazed over the beautiful rendition of his spiritual program, and the gifted voices of that big bunch of young people who sang as if inspired.

The preacher, a very young man (have forgotten his name, but can never forget his sparkling black eyes), has built up a wonderful church membership in Lupton City. He is an earnest, honest and conscientious worker for the Master and is blessed with pleasing results.

While in this service, we learned why the people of Lupton City are so devotedly in love with Superintendent T. B. Moore, and would fight for him if necessary. He gives them a square deal in the mill, attends religious services and prays with and for his people. His wife and daughters are also active in church work.

OVERSEERS AND ASSISTANTS MOSTLY CAROLINIANS

W. H. Deaton is overseer carding, with Tom Moore, Jr., second hand; W. M. Hill, night overseer carding, assisted by A. A. Strickland.

R. F. Gardner, overseer spinning, with J. D. Miller and J. J. Talbert, second hands; J. P. Collum, night overseer spinning, with Bob Henry, second hand.

Z. C. Callaway, master mechanic.

Hospitality and courtesy abound in Lupton City, and we hope to go there a little later when the new addition to the mill has been completed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN GLORIOUSLY BEAUTIFUL

Many a person in our lovely America has gone across the ocean to view scenery not half so awe-inspiring as can be found around Chattanooga, Tenn.

The zig-zag drive up Signal Mountain—especially that dangerous "W" where one is sure to meet a car on the sharp jointed turns, will bring anyone a frightened thrill; the big Signal Mountain Hotel, tourist homes, parks, pools and playgrounds are perched on top as a grand surprise, and one wonders how on earth material for building was carried up there. It is a surprisingly beautiful place—a complete town, independent of anything outside.

Lake Winnepisoka, out a few miles from Chattanooga, is almost a "Coney Island" place of amusement. Swimming, boating, skating, dancing, picnic grounds, refreshments, photographers, and fish so tame they will eat from one's hand—but they are not to be "eaten" from hand!

Lookout Mountain, famous battleground, with grand monuments erected to the dead heroes; a wonderful museum, filled with interesting war relics; Umbrella Rock—a very large flat stone on top of a tall natural column of "masonry" perched on the edge of a towering bluff, overlooking the Tennessee River at "Moccasin Bend." There could not be a grander or more lovely scene than this.

Then the "incline," a street car track straight up the mountain side with street cars drawn up and let down, electrically, and held securely by strong cables. At some points the cars seem to stand on end and the uninitiated are apt to have palpitation of the heart on a first ride.

One thousand feet below Lookout Mountain, there are caves equal in beauty to the Mammoth Cave—electrically lighted and the curious formation sparkling like diamonds. There are also waterfalls—and such lovely scen-

ery that one thanks God for such a wonderful world. But down in those caves (which you reach by elevator) you'll forget it is summer. Cold! Whew!

And right there in Chattanooga and surrounding territory, there are thousands of people who have never investigated those gorgeous caves nor rode up or down that railway incline! What treats they have missed!

BUFFALO, S. C.

BUFFALO PLANT OF THE UNION-BUFFALO MILLS CO.

This is three miles out west of Union on the paved highway to Spartanburg, and one of the nicest places to be found.

Everybody awfully busy, but not too busy to welcome "Aunt Becky." Every overseer in the mill—also Superintendent N. Winroth, who is a real prince of courtesy—pleasant and efficient, takes the TEXTILE BULLETIN.

One hundred and seventy-two looms are being added to this mill, bringing the number up to 2,001, and giving work to several more operatives.

A. M. Smith, overseer carding, was raised here, went into the mill as a sweeper, worked up to second hand, was transferred to Fairmont as overseer, and brought back to this big plant when A. T. Thompson, carder, left a few weeks ago to become superintendent of the mill at Bamberg, S. C.

R. D. Scarboro is overseer spinning and a glance over his department will prove his ability.

L. C. Hamrick is the genial and well-liked overseer of weaving, and M. E. Israel, a very pleasant and attractive young man, is overseer of the big nice cloth room. J. E. Land, another young-looking man for such a position, is master mechanic.

The people of Buffalo are boosters for their town and always speak of Union as being "in the suburbs of Buffalo." When they are in Union and ready to start home, they always say "we are going back to town."

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.

This contains several thousand acres, has over 200 miles of roads, hundreds of fine monuments and reaches the Tennessee State line. We got hopelessly lost in it while trying to locate Chickamauga Cotton Mill—or rather as it is now called.

This is a large and splendid textile plant, a very attractive village of white houses and well kept premises, smooth lawns, lovely trees, and everything possible to make for good citizenship.

One of the finest schools in the State is located here—a \$150,000 building on 16 acres of ground—all given by Gordon Lee, who for 22 years served as Congressman from this district. He also gave a trust fund of \$30,000 for the upkeep of the building and grounds, and another fund to help boys and girls who needed it, through High School.

Gordon Lee has passed to his eternal reward, and that wonderful school building is a worthy monument to his memory—far greater, grander and nobler and more inspirational than the tallest, costliest marble monument that ever marked the hallowed ground of the saintly dead.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Lookout Mountain, Signal Mountain, Missionary Ridge—from which one gets a charming view of the city—are boundaries, surrounding Chattanooga protectively.

One thinks of this as a city in the mountains, but it is really in a valley on the Tennessee River and surrounded by mountains.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

4500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain

For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

MILL TREASURER AVAILABLE

Treasurer of large northern mill now in liquidation is open for engagement. Considerable executive experience, corporation and cost accounting, preparing and control of budgets, corporation reports, bank loans, purchasing cotton and selling. For appointment and further details address "V," care The Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as cloth room overseer or second hand. Experienced in sheetings, drills and colored goods. Age 38, strictly sober, best references. W. E. M., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as designer or cloth room overseer; have had several years' experience on dobby work in large mill. Married with family; can furnish good references. Address D. C. W., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. 21 years' experience in card room; 12 years as overseer and second hand. I. C. S. student; 35 years of age; sober, good references. Would consider night job. W. E. E., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Loom fixer, experienced on Stafford looms. Write A. W. Roper, Superintendent; W. H. Gibbs, Overseer; Weaving, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Top rolls, steel rolls—Whitin Machines rings, spindles, and eight Saco-Pettee drawing frames. I. D. Waggoner, Asheville, N. C.

HUNTER'S TRAVELER

10M—Spindle Spinning Mill. This is one of the newer North Carolina Mills. Hosiery Mill Brick Building, 57 machines, 5 operatives' cottages. Well located. Price \$6,000.

HUNTER MACHINERY CO.

610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On a reasonable basis, Yarn Mill fully equipped for 10 and 12 yarn, 2080 spindles. Lowell machinery. D. L. Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Wallace Orders Rayon, Silk, Linen Wool Tax Hearing

Washington. — Secretary Wallace on Friday ordered a hearing here on July 31 to determine whether processing taxes should be levied on products competing with cotton, including rayon, silk, wool and linen.

A processing tax of 4.2 cents a

pound of lint cotton, net weight, will go into effect August 1 to be collected from spinners to provide funds for paying cash benefits to farmers who have agreed to plow up from 25 to 50 per cent of their growing cotton crop.

Representatives of the cotton industry and manufacturers and distributors of materials sold in competition with it will be heard.

At the same time the effects of the processing tax on low value materials manufactured from cotton will be considered to determine if any adjustment should be made in the tax as it applies to it, or whether compensatory processing taxes should be levied on products sold in competition with these.

Wallace has two ways open to him if it is shown that the consumption of cotton may be reduced by the processing tax, either the levying of compensating taxes on competing products or reduction of the cotton tax.

He indicated several weeks ago that he hoped to leave the cotton rate unchanged through most of the year for which the levy was set and that he believed compensating processing taxes on rayon and silk would be necessary, with a possibility that they may also be applied to wool and linen.

These taxes, like that on cotton, would be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue at the plant where the raw material began its transition into a finished product.

If compensating processing taxes are levied on other products, floor taxes will also become effective for them as will a compensatory import tax.

The floor tax provision of the act provides that stocks held by processors and wholesalers are taxable at the same rate on the day the processing tax goes into effect with retailers having thirty days in which to dispose of their holdings before the tax becomes due on their floor stocks.

Army Asks Bids on Khaki Cotton Duck for Tents

Philadelphia.—The Army is asking for bids on 728,155 yards of khaki cotton duck for tents, 15.5 ounces minimum weight per square yard, width 29½ inches, the Government reserving the right to make a 25 per cent increase or decrease in this quantity, either at the time of award or during life of the contract. Bids will be opened at the Quartermaster Depot August 2.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Textile Mill Forms Labels, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc.

To the wise use of our complete, modern equipment, which insures economy, we add the painstaking care of experienced craftsmen, careful supervision, prompt service, and a background of

Over a Quarter Century of Knowing How

Let Us Quote You on That Next Job

Washburn Printing Co., Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

CHEMICALS

*for the
Textile Trade*

Prompt Deliveries

from

Our Charlotte Warehouse

**Charlotte
Chemical Laboratories,
Incorporated**

Office—Laboratories—Plant—Warehouse

1122 South Boulevard

Charlotte, N. C.



**Reach faster production
through superior rings!**

It is today recognized that spinning and twisting machinery speeds are held down by the limitation of the traveler-and-ring combination. Give serious thought and study to this production "bottleneck"! In your search for high-speed rings, note particularly the dimensional accuracy, even hardness and new high polish of DIAMOND FINISH Rings—our sole product for 60 years.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

BY W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Third Edition)

BY THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

BY GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

BY D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$1.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

BY WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinner's Companion"

BY I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 50c.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NATURAL?



Yes, we sell Natural Cotton Yarns as well as Colored Cotton Yarns

Remember, Franklin Process now means "yarn merchants" and not just yarn dyers. We sell cotton yarns of every count and quality both in the natural and colored form, including stock dyed yarns and specialties such as mock twist, ratines and slub yarns.

Putups of natural yarn include every known form commonly used. Put-ups of package dyed yarn include all forms except skeins and loom beams. Stock dyed yarn can be delivered in any form. Franklin Process mill connections make available a variety

of qualities to meet practically every price requirement. These connections also make it possible for customers to standardize on Franklin Process yarns with the assurance that they can get uniform quality from month to month.

Your inquiries will receive courteous and prompt attention.



FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Yarn Merchants and Yarn Dyers. Also Manufacturers of Glazed Yarns and Machines for Dyeing and Bleaching Yarns in the Package Form, Cotton and Wool Raw Stock, Worsted Tops and Worsted Yarn on Jackspools and Machines for Soaking Silk.

Main Office and Plant at Providence, R. I. Branch Plants at Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New York Office, 40 Worth St.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING